

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 Vladimir 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 weap-

ons 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

few female vice presidents. She then went on to work for Chase Manhattan for nine years and most recently worked for Callixa, a San Francisco based software company, where she was Vice President of Business Development. Naomi was attending a conference in the North Tower of the World Trade Center on September 11th when the terrorists viciously attacked our Nation.

Naomi was committed and found great joy in her professional life, but her greatest devotion was to her family. No matter where she was in the world she always made time to call her mother every day. She loved her brother Jed's children as though they were her own, calling them several times a week just to chat. Her brother Mark and his wife recently welcomed their first child into the world and while he will never know his Aunt Naomi, he has been named Nathaniel after her.

Mr. Speaker, Naomi Solomon enriched the lives of everyone she knew and loved. We grieve with her family, one of the finest families I've ever known and whom I have an enduring friendship, and who I have the privilege of representing.

I ask my colleagues to join me in offering our deepest sympathy and that of our entire Nation to the Solomon family. We give gratitude for her all-too-brief life and we commend her into God's hands.

TRIBUTE TO SWIFT AND COMPANY

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2001

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today to express gratitude and congratulations to Swift & Company of Greeley, Colorado. Swift & Company is the distinguished recipient of a major contract providing high-quality pork products to the U.S. Military.

Through this contract, Swift & Company will supply fresh pork products to Defense Commissary Agency Stores in California, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada. For this, Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the company. This exemplary company was chosen by the Defense Commissary Agency out of twenty different competing firms. The pork it supplies the armed forces will be produced in Swift's Greeley, Colorado plant.

Swift & Company has been a shining example of what every company must strive for, producing a quality product while maintaining reasonable prices and high safety standards. I applaud the company for its noble effort to become a supplier of the U.S. Military.

As a company located in Colorado's Fourth Congressional District, Swift & Company not only makes its community proud but also those of its state and country. It is a true honor to have such an extraordinary company reside in Colorado and we owe it a debt of gratitude for its service. I ask the House to join me in extending wholehearted congratulations to Swift & Company.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3061) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong opposition to the Istook Amendment.

This Amendment will increase federal spending for abstinence education only. It is imperative that we continue to support not only abstinence, but comprehensive sex education as well. 82% of American parents support a comprehensive approach to sex education being taught in our schools, including birth control, safer sex and abstinence.

We should not just spend taxpayer dollars on abstinence only programs while censoring information and access to information about contraception, which prevents unwanted pregnancies, decreases abortions and prevents sexually transmitted diseases, including the deadly HIV/AIDS virus.

According to Advocates for Youth, 93% of Americans support teaching comprehensive sex education in high schools, while 84% of Americans support sex education being taught in middle/junior high schools.

Also, seven out of ten Americans believe teaching abstinence only prohibits education on the use of condoms, preventing HIV/AIDS, and other sexually transmitted diseases.

In the United States more than 4 million teens acquire a sexually transmitted disease each year. The Centers for Disease Control reported that almost 3000 adolescents between the ages of 13-19 had been diagnosed with AIDS between 1995 and 1997.

We must act responsibly and not fail our children, parents, educators, and medical professions who oppose this amendment.

Research has also shown that 75 percent of the decrease in teen pregnancy between 1988 and 1995 was due to improved contraceptive use, while 25 percent was due to increased abstinence.

Soon, I will be introducing the "Family Life Education Act of 2001," which would reform the abstinence only provision in the 1996 Welfare Reform Act to allow states to receive money for both abstinence and comprehensive sexual education, including contraception. Currently, states are only allowed to receive this money if they teach abstinence only.

Other supporters of teaching comprehensive sex education in schools include the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the Society of Adolescent Medicine.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join with me in voting no on the Istook Amendment. We must support our young people by providing them with the education necessary to prevent unwanted pregnancies, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3061) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise to bring attention to the need for an additional \$5.1 million to the Office of Civil Rights.

The mission of the Office for Civil Rights is to ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence throughout the nation through vigorous enforcement of civil rights. They serve student populations facing discrimination and the advocates and institutions promoting systemic solutions to civil rights problems. An important responsibility is resolving complaints of discrimination. The Office for Civil Rights enforces five Federal statutes that prohibit discrimination in education programs and activities that receive Federal financial assistance. Discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin is prohibited by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; sex discrimination is prohibited by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; discrimination on the basis of disability is prohibited by Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; and age discrimination is prohibited by the Age Discrimination Act of 1975. The Department of Justice also has delegated OCR responsibility for enforcing Title 11 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. The civil rights laws enforced by OCR extend to all state education agencies, elementary and secondary school systems, colleges and universities, vocational schools, proprietary schools, state vocational rehabilitation agencies, libraries, and museums that receive U.S. Department of Education funds.

Though the Office of Civil Rights is so important, the current budget does not increase its funding.

While public schools remain more integrated today than they were prior to the civil rights movement, they are resegregating at accelerating rates and this spells trouble for minority students. A recent study by The Civil Rights Project of Harvard University found that segregation within the nation's schools has returned. During the 1990s, classrooms grew more segregated. Now, more than seventy percent of Black students attend schools with predominantly minority student bodies, which is a sizable jump from sixty-three percent in 1980, and nearly a third of Black children attend schools that are ninety to one hundred percent minority.

Mr. Chairman, this new segregation certainly undermines the educational prospects of not only Black, but all American children. Now is not the time to allow a retrenchment of segregation in education. I implore that we appropriate more funding to the Office of Civil