

trade services—and was considered a hub of trade. The World Trade Center Association to which the New York WTC belonged brings together exporters, importers and service providers in almost 100 countries (there are a total of 300 WTCs).⁷⁵

In an article called, “Why You?” Michael Lewis writes: “The sort of people who work in financial markets are not merely symbols but also practitioners of liberty. They do not suffer constraints on their private ambitions, and they work hard, if unintentionally, to free others from constraints. This makes them, almost by default, the spiritual antithesis of the religious fundamentalist, whose business depends on a denial of personal liberty in the name of some putatively higher power.”⁷⁶

The Economist penned, “it’s hard to exaggerate the courage” shown by firms in the financial sector who had business up and running just two days after the attacks like Cantor Fitzgerald, a leading “inter-dealer broker” in the government bond market which lost 658 of 1,000 of its New York employees on the morning of September 11th.⁷⁷ That same courage has propelled firms, to this date, to not let trade and the free market down.

That jobs are on the line if we batten down the hatches on the continent holds sway in business and industry circles. Often acknowledged by such groups is the fact that the traffic that flows back and forth across our border on a daily, weekly and yearly basis is the lifeblood of the global economy. It creates the jobs and produces the wealth upon which many depend. In Ontario alone, close to one million jobs depend on exports to the United States. Two-trade between Ontario and its

⁷⁵ “About World Trade Centers Association,” For more information see <http://iserve.wtca.org/awtc/about.html>

⁷⁶ Michael Lewis, “Why You?” *New York Times* (September 23rd, 2001).

⁷⁷ *The Economist*, “Carrying On,” (September 22nd, 2001).