

buy nuclear fuel from abroad? "If you are interested in having the capability of building a nuclear weapon, the best way to start is by building up your nuclear power infrastructure," he says. "The same people that help you design and build nuclear reactors have many of the skill sets you will need if you are going to build a nuclear weapon."

Fitzpatrick agrees that if Egypt promises not to develop a nuclear fuel cycle and would agree to more intrusive inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency, there would be little reason for concern, though he doubts those commitments will be made. "Egypt won't take those steps because it says its hands can't be bound anymore while Israel's hands are unbound. They already resent the nuclear asymmetry with Israel, and a nuclear armed Iran on top of that adds too much for them."

The conclusion is clear: a nuclear Iran is not acceptable, but a nuclear Israel, a nuclear Egypt, a nuclear India, a nuclear Pakistan, a nuclear Yemen, a nuclear Saudi Arabia and nuclear all the others, well, that's a different story.

There was a time when world leaders hoped for a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East. Instead, while we try to shoot our way to peace in Iraq, other world leaders are watching the creation of a nuclear excess zone in the Middle East. We threaten Iran, while we encourage the others.

The President has used two terms to implement a nuclear double standard. Today's U.S. friends can have nuclear power because they really only intend to use it for power generation. But today's U.S. foes must be stopped from acquiring nuclear power because they might use it in a bad way.

Today's friend is the President's standard for supporting the proliferation of nuclear capacity in the world.

Timing is everything. Not many years ago, Iran was our friend. Under the Shah of Iran, maybe they should have started their nuclear work sooner because that would have met the President's definition for a nation deserving of nuclear power.

But let's not forget Rumsfeld's meeting with Saddam. He may not have been our friend that day, but we sure acted like it.

Today Pakistan is in political crisis. And we know they have nuclear weapons, not just nuclear power. What will the President do about it? His State Department spokesman said the other day the administration doesn't have a problem with nations developing peaceful nuclear energy. That's diplomatic-speak for today's U.S. friends get to develop nuclear energy, while today's U.S. foes get threatened with bunker-buster bombs. The administration has been drumbeating for months against Iran, but how much have we heard about the other 13 nations who intend to develop nuclear capacity?

A double standard is no standard at all. And history shows that in the Middle East, today's friend can be tomorrow's foe. What kind of policy is that?

The President has destroyed the philosophy, the practicality, and the prudence of the nuclear nonproliferation

treaty. Instead he has embarked on a new policy that will guarantee, that will guarantee, that we live in a much more dangerous world.

So much for security from this administration.

□ 2300

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Ms. WOOLSEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

PAKISTAN

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, all eyes are watching the nation of Pakistan. And I rise today to acknowledge that the people of Pakistan are friends of the United States.

Over the last decade or so, they have been moving toward democracy, a growing middle class, a desire for education for the boys and girls of Pakistan, and a real commitment to fighting the Taliban and terrorists in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. President Musharraf has shown leadership and commitment on these issues.

But today we see a raging Pakistan, a collapse of democracy, the calling of emergency rule, and the complete lacking of sensitivity to the needs of the Pakistan people. So today I am calling on President Musharraf to lift the emergency rule, to restore constitutional order, and to put Pakistan back on track. There is a definitive need for free and honest elections, and he should make an announcement that the elections should be called as of November 15 and that they should be held on January 16, 2008.

Why return Pakistan back to a period when democracy did not reign? It is a Muslim country. It is a democratic country. And it has flourished under the concept of democracy.

Dissidents should be allowed to dissent. Political prisoners and the lawyers of Pakistan should be released. There should be an independent judiciary. And the United States should show its leadership by immediately dispatching a diplomatic team from the Defense Department and State Department in order to negotiate directly with President Musharraf. Pakistan has a great future if it will maintain civility and democracy and freedom of speech and association.

It is important for President Musharraf to allow the judiciary to decide his fate, to possibly seek another opportunity for election. But the most important part is that we, as an ally of Pakistan, must not abandon the people of Pakistan. It does have nuclear capacity. We must ensure that that nuclear capacity falls not in the wrong hands but is used only for civilian purposes and to provide the necessary energy resources. We can only do that if democracy is restored and if America insists that its friend Pakistan and the people of Pakistan fight and are protected in their fight to preserve democracy and the constitution.

We hope over the next couple of days that we will begin that kind of approach and as well that the present funding that Pakistan receives, it should be made very clear that even though those moneys may not presently be in jeopardy that those moneys will be subject to the scrutiny of determining whether human rights, constitutional rights, and democracy and order are restored to Pakistan. This is the only way to save Pakistan for its people and to allow its people to flourish in democracy and to grow as a prosperous middle class and for the children of Pakistan to see a bright future.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Ms. WATERS addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FLAKE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PETERSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)