

Plan for a Cyprus settlement was rightfully voted down by the Greek Cypriots by a large majority of 76 per cent. The plan imposed unacceptable conditions, including enabling Turkish troops to remain in Cyprus for an indefinite time, even after Turkey's eventual accession to the European Union. There can be no reunification plan that permits Turkish troops to remain stationed on Cypriot soil.

Likewise, the plan unfairly allowed Turkish Cypriots and mainland Turkish settlers to keep Cypriot homes and other properties they seized following the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and it would not have to reimburse the owners of the property. There can be no unification that provides for the expropriation of Cypriot property.

In March of this year, I wrote to President Bush demonstrating that the "no vote" must not be interpreted as a vote against reunification, but rather as a legitimate expression of the real concerns that made that particular version of the Annan Plan unacceptable to Greek Cypriot voters.

The United States, Cyprus, and Greece continue to maintain a close relationship, and have a great deal in common. Indeed, the democratic principles which unite our nations were first planted some 2,500 years ago in ancient Greece.

□ 1915

The very word "democracy" is a construct of two Greek words, "demos" and "kratos" meaning "rule by the people," and its principles were discussed by the Founding Fathers and are evident in our own Constitution.

James Madison, a crafter of this great Nation, wrote the following: "Among the confederacies of antiquity, the most considerable was that of the Grecian republics."

Who are we to argue with James Madison?

Today, Cyprus, Greece and the United States share a deep and abiding commitment to democracy, human rights, free markets and the ideal and practice of equal justice under the law.

As one of our strongest allies in the war against terror, Greece and the Republic of Cyprus continue to fight against the latest global threats of terrorism and state-sponsored terrorism, nuclear proliferation, illegal narcotics and international crime. Cyprus has taken many concrete and active steps to target the perpetrators, collaborators and financiers of terrorism.

As a NATO ally, the Greek government has given the United States both military and financial support for Operation Enduring Freedom, including unrestricted use of its air space and humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan.

Most recently, Greece and the United States successfully collaborated during the Summer Olympic Games to guarantee the safety and success of these events. In testament to their commitment to human welfare, Greece's security budget was \$1.2 billion, an amount

exceeding all prior Olympic games. In recognition of our commonalities, I urge Congress to remain engaged in the search for a just and lasting reunification of Cyprus that will promote peace and stability in this important region.

SMART SECURITY AND NPT REINTRODUCTION

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Commitments Act. It calls on the Bush administration to keep America's word, to live up to the agreements we have made to reduce our arsenal of nuclear weapons.

The Cold War has been over for about 15 years. I can accept, although I disagree, with the argument that an aggressive nuclear arms race might have been the right approach in a bipolar standoff between rival superpowers, but at a time when our greatest threat comes from stateless terrorists there are smarter ways to protect America.

Mr. Speaker, 33 years after the United States signed onto the Nonproliferation Treaty, or NPT, our government is actively seeking to undermine it. Last year, for example, the Bush administration sought \$70 million for a new and completely unnecessary nuclear weapon, the Robust Nuclear Earth Penetrator, commonly known as the "bunker buster."

Mr. Speaker, the United States of America already possesses 10,000 nuclear weapons. We already spend \$6 billion annually on nuclear weapon activities, activities which represent a substantial increase over Cold War era expenditures.

Do we really need to spend more money on weapons that will make the world more dangerous while ignoring other national security priorities, thumbing our nose at international law, and losing global credibility in the process? Why is it that this administration is enthusiastic about leading a global military coalition to occupy and invade a sovereign nation, but reluctant to show global leadership on important initiatives for peace?

The potential nuclear capabilities of Iran and North Korea are legitimate threats and we ought to be engaged diplomatically to keep these nations from developing a nuclear program, but what moral authority do we have to apply that kind of pressure if we will not agree to even a modest drawdown of our own nuclear weapons?

Now the administration has reached an agreement that will allow India greater access to nuclear technologies. This is a terrible policy. While India is not Iran or North Korea in terms of its threat to American security, we are talking about a nation that never signed the NPT, has a history of nuclear detonation, and whose border

with Pakistan represents the world's most dangerous nuclear flashpoint. There has to be a smarter way, Madam Speaker, and there is.

I have proposed a new approach to national security. I call it SMART Security. SMART stands for Sensible Multilateral American Response to Terrorism. SMART calls on the United States to lead by example, to honor its treaties and meet its nonproliferation obligations. SMART would enhance and expand the cooperative threat reduction program which has led to the dismantling of nuclear weapons and materials in the former Soviet Union.

SMART has also held that military forces should be the last possible resort preventing war, not preemptive war. It calls on us to fight terrorism and weapons of proliferation with strong global alliances, improved intelligence capabilities and vigorous inspection regimes.

SMART includes an ambitious international development program to combat the poverty and hopelessness that give rise to terrorism in the first place, and it diverts resources from Cold War weapons systems to priorities like homeland security and energy independence, which are more relevant to current national security threats.

There is some irony in the administration's nonproliferation policy. Think about it. We have sacrificed nearly 2,000 American lives, thousands of our troops have been seriously wounded, and hundreds of billions of dollars to end an Iraqi nuclear threat that did not even exist. And as part of a misleading campaign to convince the Nation that there actually was an Iraqi nuclear threat, it appears government officials were even willing to compromise national security by blowing the cover of a CIA agent.

Meanwhile, genuine nuclear threats are going dangerously unaddressed, and our own government continues to pursue a large and expensive nuclear arsenal.

We need a SMART approach. We need a complete reassessment of our nonproliferation strategy and our national security priorities, something that will not happen overnight. In the meantime, however, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Commitment Act. At the very least, we can set an example by keeping the promises we have already made.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ROSLEHTINEN). 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.)

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. POE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take my special order at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

COMING TO AMERICA THE ILLEGAL WAY

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

Mr. POE. Madam Speaker, I want to speak today about how to come to America. Millions of people apply for visas every year, and 90 percent of the people that legally come to this country do so through an immediate family member. If someone has a mother, father, brother, sister or spouse in the United States, they may apply for immigrant visas. They go to the United States consulate, fill out the appropriate paperwork, and then they wait, and continue to wait.

It is a long process even when they are fully eligible. According to the State Department, unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens that are in Mexico or some other foreign country that applied in 1983 are just now being considered for immigration status. Twenty years is too long to make people wait to enter the United States legally.

So while thousands of immigrants patiently wait, millions are sneaking in illegally and exploiting and disregarding American laws every day.

Madam Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the illegal way to come to America. An illegal can walk to the local Mexican flea market, purchase a combination of fake documents. For \$100 or \$200, an illegal can purchase a fake green card as well as a fake Social Security card with the number picked at random. They can borrow someone else's Social Security number, and the next step is crossing the border. This does not seem to be too difficult, especially since the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Relations has made available to Mexican migrants that want to come to the United States this extensive book on how to come to America, even illegally.

The cover of this book, *Guide for the Mexican Migrant*. Throughout this book it shows possible scenarios that could occur to the migrant. First of all, it shows how to cross the border. You run across. If you come across an American border agent, how you handle that situation. It discusses how some places are not as safe as others to cross the border, and it talks about coyotes, those people who are bringing illegal individuals into the United States, and how to deal with those individuals. This book is extensive on how to come to America the illegal way published by the Mexican government.

Once they get into the United States, it is simple to visit their local consular, and for \$26 they can purchase a matricula consular card, which is a so-

called identification card issued by the Mexican consulate to prove an illegal immigrant's identity. This card has been pushed onto the United States Federal Government. The Mexican government wants the Federal Government to use these identification cards, but the Federal Government refuses to do so. So Mexican consulates are going to local communities, local governments and trying to get them and businesses to use this document.

The card resembles a driver's license and is becoming widely accepted as a form of identification at many of the Nation's banks, car dealerships, insurance companies, and even in some States they are allowing individuals to purchase or get driver's licenses based upon this document. It is so widely accepted that many companies are spending millions of dollars marketing directly to these migrant card holders.

It is a total lack of enforcement of our immigration law by the Federal Government that puts businesses in the United States in this precarious position. It seems to me to come to the United States is not that difficult. In May of this year, the Department of Homeland Security arrested 60 illegal immigrants who worked in 12 critical infrastructure sites in six States, including my home State of Texas.

Illegal immigrants were working as subcontractors at seven petrochemical refineries, three electric power plants, and a pipeline facility. They were said to have presented phony documents and some of them had entered the country after being deported once before.

Although this may sound distressing, it is not shocking considering that we require employers to accept 94 different documents to verify an employee's legal status. The United States policy makes businesses in the United States do the police work that the Federal Government ought to be doing.

There seems to be a growing amount of fraud associated with Social Security cards as well. Illegal immigrants use fake Social Security cards, they buy legitimate Social Security cards from migrants, and some of them use the same Social Security card at different times.

In 1986, the United States offered amnesty to millions of illegal individuals, and we are still suffering from that policy because it is estimated that 3 million of those immigrants received resident papers and went directly back to their homeland where they made a profit from loaning out those papers to other individuals in their homeland, and then they came to the United States and used them.

Most of this is taking place unbeknownst to the employer that unknowingly accepted the fraudulent document in the first place. Not only is this widespread use of fake documents deplorable, it is also detrimental to homeland security. Eighteen of the 19 hijackers possessed either a State-issued or counterfeit driver's license or

ID, and all 19 of them had obtained some sort of Social Security number.

And the word has gotten out. Due to the widespread acceptance of the matricula consular card, other countries such as Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru, and even Poland are preparing to issue similar cards for their own citizens that come to the United States illegally; and why not? Clearly we are not punishing those that continue to break the law and exploit America's compassion to other foreign citizens.

Madam Speaker, if the United States expects to solve the immigrant problem, we must come up with a plan to stop the widespread use of fraudulent documents. If we are truly, as "Business Week" puts it, "embracing illegals," then our homeland is at risk.

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

(Mr. PALLONE 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.)

31ST ANNIVERSARY OF TURKISH INVASION OF CYPRUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 31st anniversary of the 1974 illegal Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

I have commemorated this day each year since I became a Member of Congress. PSEKA, the International Coordinating Committee, Justice for Cyprus, the Cyprus Federation of America, the World Council of Hellenes Abroad, the Federation of Hellenic Societies are all located in the 14th Congressional District of New York, which I am fortunate to represent.

These organizations believe that peace will come to Cyprus, and they have been strong advocates against the division of Cyprus and the human rights violations perpetrated by the Turkish army in Cyprus. While we must remember this black anniversary, we also need to look to the future. Cyprus' accession to the European Union was an historic achievement. As an EU member, Cyprus represents European values and policies, and at the same time is working toward even stronger transatlantic ties with the United States.

This was a long time in coming, and I believe that Cyprus has much to contribute to the EU. Although all of us,