Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me thank both of our witnesses for the work their doing.

Clearly getting the next U.N. sanction resolution passed was a

major step forward, and we really do applaud your efforts in that regard.

But I must tell you, I think that the United States sanction legislation

is critically important. Just by way of analogy, historically

what happened with South Africa—there was a lot of angst about

the United States moving forward with sanctions against the

apartheid Government of South Africa. They said we can depend

upon the international community, and quite frankly, it was

United States leadership that provided the impetus for the economic

pressure on South Africa to changes its apartheid government.

And I do remember the arguments at the time, people saying,

gee, it’s going to hurt the people of South Africa and result-wise,

it was part of the strategy that brought about the transition of that

country in a less bloody way that otherwise it would have

happened. And, you look at economic sanctions working, of the

Jackson-Vanik law, which was instrumental in freeing a lot of

immigrants from the Soviet Union. And Iran may give its own

assessments of this, but clearly the economic sanctions need to be

strengthened. And the work that you did within the United Nations is a very positive step.

The legislation, which I hope we will approve this week, is

strong, putting the United States in the forefront dealing with refined

oil products. And, I understand the historic relationship between

the executive and legislative branch. On foreign policy, we’re

usually together. But I think it’s important that we speak with a

very strong voice, and you can always point to the independence of

Congress as you try to negotiate with our friends around the globe.

I want to get to the enforcement issues of the U.N. resolutions.

I know you’ve talked about that, but, you know, I am concerned as

to how we will be monitoring the work within the United Nations

on enforcement of its own resolution, and how the United States

will provide the international support that’s going to be needed to

provide the intelligence information as to whether the sanctions, in fact, are being complied with.

Can you just go into a little bit more detail as to how this will

be handled as a priority within our government to make sure these sanctions are enforced at the highest levels?

But as I understand it, a lot depends upon having

reliable information as to whether there’s reasonable cause to

believe that a vessel contains elicit products. That information

most likely will be coming from sources that the United States has

interest in. How is that coordinated with the United Nations effort?

Are there any additional resources that the United Nations needs in order to carry this out, or do you think

they have adequate resources devoted to this?

Once the United States has completed its bilateral

sanction improvement, the one we sign when the conference

board is completed—which we hope will be this week—can you just

tell whether other countries are looking at the United States to

perhaps follow our lead and enhance the sanctions in addition to the United Nations?

Well, I think that’s important. I think it’s important

to show that this, again, beyond just the United Nations.

That sets the framework, but it really does depend upon those who

are concerned what Iran is doing, coming together with creative

ways to make these economic sanctions really work. And then we

can learn from each other, get the best practices, which will

strengthen the U.N. effectiveness of its resolutions, but also help

us figure out ways that we can close any gaps in the intended economic pressure.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.