Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And thank you both for being here. I had a meeting recently with

a representative from a large corporation who was expressing some

concern about how they might be affected by the further Iran sanctions

resolution at the U.N. and the action that we’re taking here

in Congress. And, they were expressing concern in a way that indicated

some question about whether they thought this was really

necessary.

And, I wonder if you can tell me how we’re dealing with American

corporations who we hope and expect to comply with the sanctions

resolution and the action that we’re taking, and are we educating

them, are we—I mean, what surprised me, frankly, was that

he didn’t view this as his patriotic duty and that he didn’t seem

to recognize the very real threat that Iran poses.

Thank you. Can you also talk about the reaction

to the Financial Actions Task Force’s recommendations and—

I guess they’re more than recommendations, they’re countermeasures—

and how responsive the international community has been

to that.

And you mentioned the Europeans, the Australians,

is there anybody that we’ve been talking to who we are

concerned will not go along with those countermeasures? Either

one of you.

Under Secretary Burns, you talked about Turkey

and—Turkey and Brazil having—supporting the underlying

goals of the resolution, but thinking there were other ways to get

there is that were more effective. Should I assume from that that

they share our very real concern about the threat that Iran poses?

And, can you also elaborate a little bit on how

that action at the U.N. has affected Turkey’s relationship with Israel?

And finally, what impact on Iran’s position

within the Middle East have these sanctions had, or is it too soon

to tell? So, have they increased some of the other countries within

the Middle East who might—like Syria—who might have been

more supportive of Iran, or have they decreased their commitment to Iran?

Thank you.