

process, illegal surveillance of citizens, warrantless searches, and yet no outrage. When the issues come before Congress, executive authority is maintained or even strengthened while real oversight is ignored.

Though many Americans are starting to feel the economic pain of paying for this war through inflation, the real pain has not yet arrived. We generally remain fat and happy with a system of money and borrowing that postpones the day of reckoning. Foreigners, in particular the Chinese and Japanese, gladly participate in the charade. We print the money and they take it, as do the OPEC Nations, and provide us with consumer goods and oil. Then they loan the money back to us at low interest rates, which we use to finance the war and our housing bubble and excessive consumption. This recycling and perpetual borrowing of inflated dollars allow us to avoid the pain of high taxes to pay for our war and welfare spending. It is fine until the music stops and the real costs are realized, with much higher interest rates and significant price inflation. That is when outrage will be heard and the people will realize we cannot afford the humanitarianism of the neo-conservatives.

The notion that our economic problems are principally due to the Chinese is nonsense. If the protectionists were to have it their way, the problem of financing the war would become readily apparent and have immediate ramifications, none good.

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Today's economic problems, caused largely by our funny money system, won't be solved by altering exchange rates to favor us in the short run or by imposing high tariffs. Only sound money with real value will solve the problems of competing currency devaluations and protectionist measures.

Economic interests almost always are major reasons for wars being fought. Noble and patriotic causes are easier to sell to a public who must pay and provide cannon fodder to defend the financial interests of a privileged class. The fact that Saddam Hussein demanded Euros for oil in an attempt to undermine the U.S. dollar is believed by many to be one of the ulterior motives for our invasion and occupation of Iraq. Similarly, the Iranian oil burse now about to open may be seen as a threat to those who depend on maintaining the current monetary system with the dollar as the world's reserve currency.

The theory and significance of "peak oil" is believed to be an additional motivating factor for the United States and Great Britain wanting to maintain firm control over the oil supplies in the Middle East. The two nations have been protecting our oil interests in the Middle East for nearly 100 years. With diminishing supplies and expanding demands, the incentive to maintain a military presence in the Middle East is quite strong. Fear of China and Russia

moving in to this region to consume more control alarms those who don't understand how a free market can develop substitutes to replace diminishing resources. Supporters of the military efforts to maintain control over large regions of the world to protect oil fail to count the real cost of energy once the DOD budget is factored in. Remember, invading Iraq was costly and oil prices doubled. Confrontation in Iran may evolve differently, but we can be sure it will be costly and oil prices will rise significantly.

There are long-term consequences or blowback from our militant policies of intervention around the world. They are unpredictable as to time and place. 9/11 was a consequence of our military presence on Muslim holy lands; the Ayatollah Khomeini's success in taking over the Iranian government in 1979 was a consequence of our CIA overthrowing Mossadeh in 1953. These connections are rarely recognized by the American people and never acknowledged by our government. We never seem to learn how dangerous interventionism is to us and to our security.

There are some who may not agree strongly with any of my arguments, and instead believe the propaganda Iran and her President, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, are thoroughly irresponsible and have threatened to destroy Israel. So all measures must be taken to prevent Iran from getting nukes, thus the campaign to intimidate and confront Iran.

First, Iran doesn't have a nuke and it is nowhere close to getting one, according to the CIA. If they did have one, using it would guarantee almost instantaneous annihilation by Israel and the United States. Hysterical fear of Iran is way out of proportion to reality. With a policy of containment, we stood down and won the Cold War against the Soviets and their 30,000 nuclear weapons and missiles. If you are looking for a real kook with a bomb to worry about, North Korea would be high on the list. Yet we negotiate with Kim Jong Il. Pakistan has nukes and was a close ally of the Taliban up until 9/11. Pakistan was never inspected by the IAEA as to their military capability. Yet we not only talk to her, we provide economic assistance, though someday Musharraf may well be overthrown and a pro-al Qaeda government put in place. We have been nearly obsessed with talking about regime change in Iran, while ignoring Pakistan and North Korea. It makes no sense and it is a very costly and dangerous policy.

The conclusion we should derive from this is simple. It is in our best interest to pursue a foreign policy of non-intervention. A strict interpretation of the Constitution mandates it. The moral imperative of not imposing our will on others, no matter how well intentioned, is a powerful argument for minding our own business. The principle of self-determination should be respected. Strict nonintervention re-

moves the incentives for foreign powers and corporate interests to influence and control our policies overseas. We can't afford the cost that intervention requires, whether through higher taxes or inflation. If the moral arguments against intervention don't suffice for some, the practical arguments should.

Intervention just doesn't work. It backfires and ultimately hurts the American citizens both at home and abroad. Spreading ourselves too thin around the world actually diminishes our national security through a weakened military. As the only superpower of the world, a constant interventionist policy is perceived as arrogant, and greatly undermines our ability to use diplomacy in a positive manner.

Conservatives, libertarians, constitutionalists, and many of today's liberals have all at one time or another endorsed a less interventionist foreign policy. There is no reason a coalition of these groups might not once again present the case for a pro-American nonmilitant noninterventionist foreign policy dealing with all nations. A policy of trade and peace, and a willingness to use diplomacy is far superior to the foreign policy that has evolved over the past 60 years. It is time for a change.

CORRECTION TO THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF MONDAY, MARCH 6, 2006, AT PAGE H570

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, February 28, 2006.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed please find two resolutions approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on February 16, 2006, in accordance with 40 U.S.C. §3307.

Sincerely,

DON YOUNG,
Chairman.

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—MIAMI/
MIRAMAR, FL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 723,780 rentable square feet of space and 1,155 outside parking spaces for the Department of Justice, currently located in multiple leased locations throughout South Florida, at a proposed total annual cost of \$25,332,300 for a lease term of 15 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

AMENDED PROSPECTUS—ALTERNATIONS—
EMANUEL CELLER COURTHOUSE—BROOKLYN,
NY

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307,

additional appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the Emanuel Celler Courthouse located at 225 Cadman Plaza East, in Brooklyn, NY at an additional design and review cost of \$3,511,000 (design and review cost of \$3,791,000 was previously authorized), an additional estimated construction cost of \$27,193,000 (estimated construction cost of \$61,046,000 was previously authorized), and additional management and inspection cost of \$4,220,000 (management and inspection cost of \$4,465,000 was previously authorized) for a combined estimated total project cost of \$104,226,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends Committee resolutions dated July 18, 2001, authorizing \$3,791,000 for design and July 23, 2003, authorizing \$65,511,000 for management and inspection and construction.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BAIRD) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. HOYER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DINGELL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KILDEE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HOLT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CONYERS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KUCINICH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LEVIN, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. OWENS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MCDERMOTT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. EMANUEL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. JONES of North Carolina) to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. MUSGRAVE, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 6, 2006, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6886. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-312, "District of Columbia Bus Shelter Amendment Act of 2006," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6887. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a

copy of D.C. ACT 16-309, "Home of Walter Washington Way Designation Act of 2006," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6888. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-308, "Walter E. Washington Way Designation Act of 2006," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6889. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-311, "Carolyn Llorente Memorial Designation Act of 2006," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6890. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-310, "Terry Hairston Run Designation Act of 2006," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6891. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-313, "Office and Commission on African Affairs Act of 2006," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6892. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-314, "Real Property Disposition Economic Analysis Amendment Act of 2006," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6893. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-315, "Lamond-Riggs Air Quality Study Temporary Act of 2006," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6894. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-316, "Victims of Domestic Violence Fund Establishment Temporary Act of 2006," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6895. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-318, "School Without Walls Development Project Temporary Amendment Act of 2006," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6896. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-317, "Ballpark Hard and Soft Costs Cap and Ballpark Lease Conditional Approval Temporary Act of 2006," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6897. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-335, "Way to Work Amendment Act of 2006," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6898. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-336, "Home Again Initiative Community Development Amendment Act of 2006," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6899. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-337, "Contracting and Procurement Reform Task Force Membership Authorization and Qualifications Clarification Temporary Act of 2006," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6900. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-338, "Unemployment Compensation Contributions Federal Conformity Temporary Amendment Act of 2006,"

pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6901. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-339, "Procurement Practices Timely Competition Assurance and Direct Voucher Prohibition Amendment Act of 2006," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6902. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-340, "White Collar Insurance Fraud Amendment Act of 2006," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6903. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-341, "School Modernization Financing Act of 2006," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6904. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 16-319, "Vehicle Insurance Enforcement Amendment Act of 2006," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

6905. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Rear Impact Guards and Rear Impact Protection [Docket No. NHTSA-2004-19523] (RIN: 2127-AJ80) received March 24, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6906. A letter from the Chairman, Surface Transportation Board, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulations Governing Fees for Services Performed in Connection With Licensing and Related Services — 2006 Update [STB Ex Parte No. 542 (Sub-No. 13) received March 2, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6907. A letter from the Attorney, Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Gas Gathering Line Definition; Alternative Definition for Onshore Lines and New Safety Standards [Docket No. PHMSA-1998-4868; Amdt. 192-102] (RIN: 2137-AB15) received March 24, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6908. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Delayed Implementation of the Airspace Modification Final Rule for the Grand Canyon National Park Special Flight Rule Area and Flight Free Zones [Docket No. FAA-2001-8690] (RIN: 2120-A171) received March 24, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6909. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-135BJ, -135ER, -135KE, -135KL, -135LR, -145, -145ER, -145MR, -145LR, -145XR, -145MP, and -145EP Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2005-23187; Directorate Identifier 2002-NM-203-AD; Amendment 39-14397; AD 2005-25-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 24, 2006, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6910. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Turbomeca Arriel 2B and 2B1 Turbojet Engines [Docket No. FAA-2005-22928; Directorate Identifier 2005-