

Among the weapons Washington has accused Iran of supplying to Iraqi insurgents are EFPs, or explosively formed projectiles. They fire a slug of molten metal capable of penetrating even the most heavily armored military vehicles, and thus are more deadly than other roadside bombs.

The No. 2 U.S. commander in Iraq, Lt. Gen. Ray Odierno, said last week that there had been a sharp decline in the number of EFPs found in Iraq in the last three months. At the time, he and Gates both said it was too early to tell whether the trend would hold, and whether it could be attributed to action by Iranian authorities. Iran publicly denies that it has sent weapons to Shiite militias in Iraq.

IRAN

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, the President of the United States is pursuing a strategy towards Iran that is badly flawed, dangerous, and likely doomed to failure. I am deeply concerned about Iran's nuclear program and its support for terrorism, and by indications that it is aiding groups in Iraq that are killing American troops, but the administration has so far failed to come up with an effective way to address these very serious matters.

For instance, less than 2 weeks ago the administration designated the Quds Force of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps as a material supporter of terrorism, and the IRGC for proliferation activities. I support sanctions that target proliferators and have introduced legislation that would strengthen our sanctions regime, but the designation of Iranian government entities raises new policy questions that do not seem to have been fully explored, and it may very well be counterproductive.

Moreover, this poorly timed action undermines efforts to win support for multilateral initiatives. Instead of acting alone, we should maintain and strengthen the international community's collective ability to counter Iranian ambitions, including with regard to its nuclear program.

Iran's actions pose serious threats to our national security. But aggressive saber-rattling is not an appropriate or effective response. The administration has shown repeatedly that it is too quick to turn to military power, and its threat, to address problems overseas. It has also shown time and again an inability to see the big picture. And it still seems to prefer unilateral over multilateral approaches. All of these are mistakes we cannot afford to have repeated.

We can't focus on Iran in isolation, the way the administration has focused for so long on Iraq without considering a broader context or taking a more comprehensive approach.

Instead of repeating the myopia of Iraq, the administration should approach the problem of Iran through a more strategic lens one that incorporates a broader and more integrated vision, that takes into account regional concerns, and that is consistent with our top national security priority,

which is the fight against al-Qaida and its affiliates. We need a national security strategy that addresses al-Qaida, Iran, Iraq, and the many other problems we face. Instead, the administration prefers to focus on Iraq, and now Iran, as if we had the luxury of addressing these challenges in isolation.

We must vigorously oppose any efforts by Iran to acquire nuclear weapons and its support to terrorist organizations that goes almost without saying. But we must curb these actions by seeing the whole board and by using more of the tools at our disposal. And that is not happening. Instead, the administration is taking an unnecessarily belligerent approach that runs the risk of increasing our vulnerability, both at home and abroad.

The United States should be working in unison with the international community, which shares our concern over Iran's nuclear program. At the same time as the new sanctions were announced, the European Union's foreign policy chief, Javier Solana, was meeting in Rome with Iran's negotiators to discuss Tehran's nuclear program and discussions among the EU+3 comprised of France, Germany and the UK plus China, Russia and U.S.—are likely to continue at the end of November following the completion of another IAEA report.

In the past, Secretary Rice and others at State have publicly supported these talks and expressed confidence in the negotiations. But the administration's hard line position is unlikely to win over Russia and China, without whom there can be little progress.

The administration should be trying to persuade our friends and allies to increase their economic pressure on Iran, ideally through the U.N. Rather than imposing unilateral sanctions, we should be pressing the EU to announce multilateral sanctions, which would have a much greater impact given that we have not traded or invested in Iran for nearly 30 years. Instead, our belligerent rhetoric and hard-line approach could be undermining our ability to gain support from—Russia, China and even from some EU countries—to implement multilateral sanctions that Iran cannot ignore.

Trying to unilaterally isolate Iran further is unlikely to curb its nuclear program. And it won't make sure that Iran does not aid the proliferation of and access to weapons in Iraq. Veiled, and not-so-veiled, threats of military action aren't likely to work either. They are, however, likely to embolden Iran's hardliners as they seek to thwart moderates in that country who might otherwise encourage dialogue or political reform.

Instead of using the Iraq focused bilateral talks that have occurred in Baghdad as a platform from which to build, we are launching ourselves on to a collision course that may further endanger U.S. troops in Iraq in the near term. And that might only be the beginning. Our massive presence in Iraq

undermines our ability to deal with Iran. It is draining our resources, exhausting our troops, exposing them to potential Iranian attacks, and undermining our credibility.

We should redeploy our troops from Iraq so that we can deal with Iran from a position of greater strength. Instead, the President is leading us deeper into the quagmire that his misguided policies in Iraq created.

It is essential that those of us here in Congress condemn the violent and defiant statements coming out of Iran. But we also have a responsibility as a co-equal branch of government to respond to this administration's aggressive words, ill-considered decisions and ad hoc policies, particularly when they may undermine our own national security. Dealing with Iran is a daunting task. But we are only making it more difficult with our counterproductive policies of isolation and warmongering. We cannot again succumb to the shortsightedness that keeps us fixated on Iraq and drains the attention and resources needed to combat threats to our national security around the world.

CORPORATE AVERAGE FUEL ECONOMY STANDARDS

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, as Congress continues to work on comprehensive energy legislation, I want to discuss the importance to my constituents of enacting strong yet achievable corporate average fuel economy standards.

The final energy package needs to increase vehicle fuel economy requirements, but it should do so without undercutting hardworking families in Wisconsin and across the country. Between manufacturing, dealerships, and the automotive parts industry, there are upwards of 50,000 auto jobs in Wisconsin. Having grown up in Janesville—home to a General Motors plant—I understand how important the auto industry is to the State's economy and its communities. For far too long, under different administrations and different Congresses, the U.S. has pursued trade and other policies that have undermined our country's manufacturing base. Now, it is time to pay attention to the concerns of America's workers.

We can have strong and achievable CAFE standards. However, this will require several reasonable revisions to the Energy bill that the Senate passed. For starters, separate standards for cars and trucks need to be maintained. I recently organized a coalition of senators to write the Senate's Democratic leadership and urge it to maintain the distinction in current law between standards for cars and trucks. Passenger cars and light-duty trucks are inherently different. They should have

separate fuel economy standards. Unfortunately the Senate's CAFE language is unclear in this regard, providing little certainty on how the Department of Transportation will interpret this provision. Congress must provide the necessary certainty.

In order to ensure the Energy bill takes the right approach on CAFE standards, I have also joined colleagues in calling for a formal House-Senate conference to meet to draft the final bill. We should not abandon the normal legislative process on such an important issue and resort to informal, back-room dealmaking. I understand that there are still objections to convening a conference and I hope that those will be resolved soon.

Since the Senate considered the Energy bill, I have worked to ensure that the final version includes a CAFE standard that supports working families in Janesville and elsewhere. When the Senate considered the bill earlier this year, I supported the reasonable Pryor-Bond-Levin amendment to increase CAFE standards, and I was disappointed that it was never brought to a vote. I continue to work with them and other colleagues to make sure that Congress strikes the right balance on this important issue.

As the Congress works to finalize its comprehensive energy legislation, I urge my colleagues to help set strong yet achievable vehicle fuel economy requirements. We can increase CAFE standards while also ensuring that my hometown of Janesville—and hometowns like it across the country—still has the family-supporting jobs that are vital to the strength of the community.

NATIONAL RADIATION PROTECTION
PROFESSIONALS WEEK

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I wish to honor the members of the radiation protection profession and to recognize that the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors and the Health Physics Society have resolved that November 4–10, 2007, should be named National Radiation Protection Professionals Week.

Since Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen's discovery of x-rays on November 8, 1895, the use of radiation has become vital in the Nation's health care, defense, security, energy, and industrial programs. However, if misused, this vital technology can harm and injure those using it or benefiting from it. Members of the radiation protection profession make it their life's work to allow government, medicine, academia, and industry to safely use radiation. By providing the necessary leadership, these professionals protect people from radiation hazards thus enabling society to reap benefits of this remarkable technology. I encourage all citizens to recognize the valuable resource represented by their professional scientific organizations, such as the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, the Health Physics, the National Registry of Radiation Protec-

tion Technologies, and the American Association of Physicists in Medicine. I deeply appreciate the commitment of these professionals and professional organization, and their contribution to our Nation and the world. I invite my colleagues to join me in celebrating National Radiation Protection Professionals Week.

I ask that both of their resolutions be printed in the RECORD at this time.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION OF THE HEALTH PHYSICS SOCIETY

Whereas, Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen discovered X-rays on November 8, 1895; and

Whereas, radiation is a useful and necessary part of our modern world; and

Whereas, radiation exposure can be harmful to people; and

Whereas, Radiation Protection Professionals work with government, industry, medical, educational, and private sources to bring the benefits of radiation to the public while minimizing the hazards of radiation exposure; and

Whereas, the Health Physics Society Board of Directors supports efforts to encourage all citizens to recognize the importance of Radiation Protection Professionals who provide necessary leadership in protecting the public from the hazards associated with the use of radiation; now be it

Resolved, That November 4–10, 2007 is National Radiation Protection Professionals Week.

That the week-long observance is dedicated to recognizing Radiation Protection Professionals for their contributions to public safety.

CONFERENCE OF RADIATION CONTROL PROGRAM
DIRECTORS, INC., RESOLUTION

Whereas, Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen discovered X-rays on November 8, 1895; and

Whereas, radiation is a useful and necessary part of our modern world; and

Whereas, radiation exposure can be harmful to people; and

Whereas, Radiation Protection Professionals work with government, industry, medical, educational, and private sources to bring the benefits of radiation to the public while minimizing the hazards of radiation exposure; and

Whereas, the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Inc. supports efforts to encourage all citizens to recognize the importance of Radiation Protection Professionals who provide necessary leadership in protecting the public from the hazards associated with the use of radiation; Now be it

Resolved, That November 4–10 is National Radiation Protection Professionals Week.

That the week-long observance is dedicated to recognizing Radiation Protection Professionals for their contributions to public safety.

HONORING JACK AND LOLA
BRADLEY

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Jack and Lola Bradley who will celebrate the 70th anniversary of their wedding during Thanksgiving week.

On November 20, 1937, Jack Bradley and Lola Davis made a commitment to one another to become lifelong partners. True to their word, they have remained as husband and wife for 70 years.

Jack met Lola in Cheyenne, WY, while they were students at Cheyenne High School. The story goes that it was love at first sight. The couple maintained their relationship while Jack went to the University of Wyoming and Lola finished up her high school education.

They started their lives together by moving to Newcastle, WY, to run the family business, Manewal Bradley Refinery—and they remain active in the operation today. They raised three children: Linda, Jack and Lolly. Jack and Lola are respected members of the community. They've supported local charities, they donated land for a city park, and even allowed the use of their property for a community baseball diamond.

Every candidate for public office in Wyoming knows Jack and Lola. They are the go-to people in Weston County. During campaign season, Jack and Lola continue to provide advice, support, and time to candidates at all levels of government.

Through the challenges of running a business, raising a family, and serving their community, it was the undying love for each other that made such a strong relationship that it would last well into the 21st century. I am pleased to take this moment to express my congratulations to Jack and Lola and join with their family and friends in wishing them the very best in the years to come.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mrs. Neiman, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION
OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY
WITH RESPECT TO THE PROLIFERATION
OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
THAT WAS DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE
ORDER 12938 ON NOVEMBER 14,
1994—PM 32

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50