

drilling and looking for energy in America. I believe, and I think many experts believe, that if we start drilling in America and make a movement toward energy independence, you will see the price of oil drop very rapidly and, along with it, the price of gasoline.

But as long as we stand around here and don't do anything, we run the threat of a real economic chaos in this country because we aren't prepared to be dealing with our own energy problems if we can't get the oil from Venezuela and from other parts of the world, like Saudi Arabia. We are just not prepared for it.

We have the energy in this country and we are not drilling for it. We are sending as much as \$500 million a day, a day, to Saudi Arabia and Venezuela for oil that we have right here in this country. We could keep that money at home, we could create more jobs while we are coming up with alternative sources of energy. But we are not doing it.

So I say to my Democrat colleagues again tonight, and I will be down here day after day and week after week saying, Let's get together and solve this problem.

I saw that the popularity of the Congress is now down to 7 percent. You know why? The American people are fed up with us not doing anything. We need to get together and solve this energy problem. We need to have energy independence. And we need to start doing it right now.

Remember what I said. If a conflict breaks out over there, all of us are going to be sorry that we didn't do something about it, about dealing with energy here at home.

Energy independence. Drill in America.

ANGLO-IRAQI TREATY OF 1930

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

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, the reports out of Iraq these days make 2008 sound an awful lot like 1930. That's when the British strong-armed a so-called treaty to take control of Iraq's oil wealth. And it remained that way for decades until the people in the Middle East nationalized their oil wealth to end outside control. But western oil interests and the neocons have wanted it back ever since.

War Secretary Donald Rumsfeld may have said that invading Iraq had nothing to do with oil, but the announcement that western oil companies would get what they have lusted for says otherwise.

And editorial cartoonist Rob Tornoe of politicker.com summed up the world view the other day in a cartoon displayed right here next to me. He spoke truth to power with one compelling image. He says all at once that this entire war, its tragic casualties and immense cost, was all about oil.

As so many suspected all along, Secretary of State Rice tried to claim that the U.S. Government played no role whatsoever in securing sweetheart oil deals for Iraq's sweet crude oil. But the New York Times reported in a front page story, "A group of American advisers led by a small State Department team played an integral part in drawing up contracts between the Iraq Government and five major western oil companies."

The immense oil reserves beneath Iraq are the world's second largest, and western oil companies want them, just as they did 78 years ago. And like 1930, they plan to permanently occupy Iraq. To remove any doubt from the minds of the American people, I would like to enter into the RECORD the entire Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of 1930.

Let's look at Article 5. It says that maintaining order inside Iraq is the primary responsibility of the Iraq Government. But then it immediately says that Iraq recognizes and accepts Britain's role inside Iraq and grants Britain the right to build air bases and maintain military forces inside Iraq.

That is exactly what the President and this administration has been saying all along.

The President has made it clear he wants the U.S. to stay in Iraq permanently. In 1930, they didn't call it occupation, they called it a treaty. And they are doing it all over again.

Here's another example. The Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of 1930 addresses immunity for British forces and unlimited rights to bases and troop movements. And this administration is doing the same thing. People like Jonathan Schwartz on the Web site democrats.com, Internet sites like After Downing Street and newspapers like the Independent have all examined the 1930 document and compared it to current proposals. They conclude the date is different and it is now the U.S. instead of the British Empire.

Seventy-eight years later, the West is again trying to assume control of the Middle East under the guise of protecting them from themselves. In 2003, Donald Rumsfeld addressed U.S. troops in Baghdad and said, "Unlike other armies in the world, you come not to conquer, not to occupy, but to liberate."

In 1917, British General Stanley Maude, addressing Iraqis in Baghdad, said, "Our armies do not come into your cities and lands as conquerors, but as liberators." The only new thing this administration added was that our soldiers would be greeted by flowers. We know that was not true, just as we know the entire basis for the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq was not true.

When the Prime Minister of Iraq the other day said that he wants a timetable for the withdrawal of U.S. forces, the President said no, he wants Americans in Iraq indefinitely.

The calendar may say 2008, but this administration is acting like it's 1930 all over again. A journalist has just

summed it up in a cartoon. There lies Saddam, and the new statue will be the logos of our five favorite oil companies.

If we ignore the lessons of history, we are doomed to repeat the mistakes of history.

THE ANGLO-IRAQI TREATY OF 1930

Treaty of Alliance between His Majesty in respect of the United Kingdom and His Majesty the King of Iraq. Signed at Baghdad, June 30, 1930.

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the King of Iraq, whereas they desire to consolidate the friendship and to maintain and perpetuate the relations of good understanding between their respective countries; and Whereas His Britannic Majesty undertook in the Treaty of Alliance signed at Baghdad on the thirteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six of the Christian Era, corresponding to the twenty-eighth day of Jamadi-al-Ukhra, one thousand three hundred and forty-four, Hijrah, that he would take into active consideration at successive intervals of four years the question whether it was possible for him to press for the admission of Iraq into the League of Nations; and

Whereas His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland informed the Iraq Government without qualification or proviso on the fourteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine that they were prepared to support the candidature of Iraq for admission to the League of Nations in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and announced to the Council of the League on the fourth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, that this was their intention; and

Whereas the mandatory responsibilities accepted by His Britannic Majesty in respect of Iraq will automatically terminate upon the admission of Iraq to the League of Nations; and whereas His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq consider that the relations which will subsist between them as independent sovereigns should be defined by the conclusion of a Treaty of Alliance and Amity:

Have agreed to conclude a new Treaty for this purpose on terms of complete freedom, equality and independence which will become operative upon the entry of Iraq into the League of Nations, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, for Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis Henry Humphrys, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, High Commissioner of His Britannic Majesty in Iraq; and

His Majesty the King of Iraq: General Nuri Pasha al SA'ID, Order of the Nadha, Second Class, Order of the Istiqlal, Second Class, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Prime Minister of the Iraq Government and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Who having communicated their full powers, found in due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq.

There shall be established between the High Contracting Parties a close alliance in consecration of their friendship, their cordial understanding and their good relations, and there shall be full and frank consultation between them in all matters of foreign policy which may affect their common interests.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes not to adopt in foreign countries an attitude which is inconsistent with the alliance or might create difficulties for the other party thereto.

ARTICLE 2

Each High Contracting Party will be represented at the Court of the other High Contracting Party by a diplomatic representative duly accredited.

ARTICLE 3

Should any dispute between Iraq and a third State produce a situation which involves the risk of a rupture with that State, the High Contracting Parties will concert together with a view to the settlement of the said dispute by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations and of any other international obligation which may be applicable to the case.

ARTICLE 4

Should, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 3 above, either of the High Contracting Parties become engaged in war, the other High Contracting Party will, subject always to the provisions of Article 9 below, immediately come to his aid in the capacity of an ally. In the event of an imminent menace of war the High Contracting Parties will immediately concert together the necessary measures of defence. The aid of His Majesty the King of Iraq in the event of war or the imminent menace of war will consist in furnishing to His Britannic Majesty on Iraq territory all facilities and assistance in his power including the use of railways, rivers, ports, aerodromes and means of communication.

ARTICLE 5

It is understood between the High Contracting Parties that responsibility for the maintenance of internal order in Iraq and, subject to the provisions of Article 4 above, for the defence of Iraq from external aggression rests with His Majesty the King of Iraq. Nevertheless His Majesty the King of Iraq recognises that the permanent maintenance and protection in all circumstances of the essential communications of His Britannic Majesty is in the common interest of the High Contracting Parties.

For this purpose and in order to facilitate the discharge of the obligations of His Britannic Majesty under Article 4 above, His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes to grant to His Britannic Majesty for the duration of the Alliance sites for air bases to be selected by His Britannic Majesty at or in the vicinity of Basra and for an air base to be selected by His Britannic Majesty to the west of the Euphrates. His Majesty the King of Iraq further authorises His Britannic Majesty to maintain forces upon Iraq territory at the above localities in accordance with the provisions of the Annexure of this Treaty on the understanding that the presence of those forces shall not constitute in any manner an occupation and will in no way prejudice the sovereign rights of Iraq.

ARTICLE 6

The Annexure hereto shall be regarded as an integral part of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 7

This Treaty shall replace the Treaties of Alliance signed at Baghdad on the tenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and

twenty-two of the Christian Era 1, corresponding to the nineteenth day of Safar, one thousand three hundred and forty-one, Hijrah, and on the thirteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, of the Christian Era 2, corresponding to the twenty-eighth day of Jamadi-al-Ukhra, one thousand three hundred and forty-four, Hijrah, and the subsidiary agreements thereto, which shall cease to have effect upon the entry into force of this Treaty. It shall be executed in duplicate, in the English and Arabic languages, of which the former shall be regarded as the authoritative version.

ARTICLE 8

The High Contracting Parties recognise that, upon the entry into force of this Treaty, all responsibilities devolving under the Treaties and Agreements referred to in Article 7 hereof upon His Britannic Majesty in respect of Iraq will, in so far as His Britannic Majesty is concerned, then automatically and completely come to an end, and that such responsibilities, in so far as they continue at all, will devolve upon His Majesty the King of Iraq alone.

It is also recognised that all responsibilities devolving upon His Britannic Majesty in respect of Iraq under any other international instrument, in so far as they continue at all, should similarly devolve upon His Majesty the King of Iraq alone, and the High Contracting Parties shall immediately take such steps as may be necessary to secure the transference to His Majesty the King of Iraq of these responsibilities.

ARTICLE 9

Nothing in the present Treaty is intended to or shall in any way prejudice the rights and obligations which devolve, or may devolve, upon either of the High Contracting Parties under the Covenant of the League of Nations or the Treaty for the Renunciation of War signed at Paris on the twenty-seventh day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

ARTICLE 10

Should any difference arise relative to the application or the interpretation of this Treaty and should the High Contracting Parties fail to settle such difference by direct negotiation, then it shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 11

This Treaty shall be ratified and ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible. Thereafter it shall come into force as soon as Iraq has been admitted to membership of the League of Nations. The present Treaty shall remain in force for a period of twenty-five years from the date of its coming into force. At any time after twenty years from the date of the coming into force of this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties will, at the request of either of them, conclude a new Treaty which shall provide for the continued maintenance and protection in all circumstances of the essential communications of His Britannic Majesty. In case of disagreement in this matter the difference will be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations. In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals. Done at Baghdad in duplicate this thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and thirty, of the Christian Era, corresponding to the fourth day of Safar, One thousand three hundred and forty-nine, Hijrah.

(L. S.) F. H. HUMPHRYS.

(L. S.) NOURY SAID.

ANNEXURE TO TREATY OF ALLIANCE

1. The strength of the forces maintained in Iraq by His Britannic Majesty in accordance

with the terms of Article 5 of this Treaty shall be determined by His Britannic Majesty from time to time after consultation with His Majesty the King of Iraq. His Britannic Majesty shall maintain forces at Hinaidi for a period of five years after the entry into force of this Treaty in order to enable His Majesty the King of Iraq to organise the necessary forces to replace them. By the expiration of that period the said forces of His Britannic Majesty shall have been withdrawn from Hinaidi. It shall be also open to His Britannic Majesty to maintain forces at Mosul for a maximum period of five years from the entry into force of this Treaty. Thereafter it shall be open to His Britannic Majesty to station his forces in the localities mentioned in Article 5 of this Treaty, and His Majesty the King of Iraq will grant to His Britannic Majesty for the duration of the Alliance leases of the necessary sites for the accommodation of the forces of His Britannic Majesty in those localities.

2. Subject to any modifications which the two High Contracting Parties may agree to introduce in the future, the immunities and privileges in jurisdictional and fiscal matters, including freedom from taxation, enjoyed by the British forces in Iraq will continue to extend to the forces referred to in Clause 1 above and to such of His Britannic Majesty's forces of all arms as may be in Iraq in pursuance of the present Treaty and its annexure or otherwise by agreement between the High Contracting Parties, and the existing provisions of any local legislation affecting the armed forces of His Britannic Majesty in Iraq shall also continue. The Iraq Government will take the necessary steps to ensure that the altered conditions will not render the position of the British forces as regards immunities and privileges in any way less favourable than that enjoyed by them at the date of the entry into force of this Treaty.

3. His Majesty the King of Iraq agrees to provide all possible facilities for the movement, training and maintenance of the forces referred to in Clause 1 above and to accord to those forces the same facilities for the use of wireless telegraphy as those enjoyed by them at the date of the entry into force of the present Treaty.

4. His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes to provide at the request and at the expense of His Britannic Majesty and upon such conditions as may be agreed between the High Contracting Parties special guards from his own forces for the protection of such air bases as may, in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, be occupied by the forces of His Britannic Majesty, and to secure the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary for the fulfilment of the conditions referred to above.

5. His Britannic Majesty undertakes to grant whenever they may be required by His Majesty the King of Iraq all possible facilities in the following matters, the cost of which will be met by His Majesty the King of Iraq. 1. Naval, military and aeronautical instruction of Iraqi officers in the United Kingdom. 2. The provision of arms, ammunition, equipment, ships and aeroplanes of the latest available pattern for the forces of His Majesty the King of Iraq. 3. The provision of British naval, military and air force officers to serve in an advisory capacity with the forces of His Majesty the King of Iraq.

6. In view of the desirability of identity in training and methods between the Iraq and British armies, His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes that, should he deem it necessary to have recourse to foreign military instructors, these shall be chosen from amongst British subjects. He further undertakes that any personnel of his forces that may be sent

abroad for military training will be sent to military schools, colleges and training centres in the territories of His Britannic Majesty, provided that this shall not prevent him from sending to any other country such personnel as cannot be received in the said institutions and training centres. He further undertakes that the armament and essential equipment of his forces shall not differ in type from those of the forces of His Britannic Majesty.

7. His Majesty the King of Iraq agrees to afford, when requested to do so by His Britannic Majesty, all possible facilities for the movement of the forces of His Britannic Majesty of all arms in transit across Iraq and for the transport and storage of all supplies and equipment that may be required by these forces during their passage across Iraq. These facilities shall cover the use of the roads, railways, waterways, ports and aerodromes of Iraq, and His Britannic Majesty's ships shall have general permission to visit the Shatt-al-Arab on the understanding that His Majesty the King of Iraq is given prior notification of visits to Iraq ports.

F.H.H.
N.S.

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

(Mr. SNYDER 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 Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MORAN of Kansas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TROUTMAN INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Last week, when I was home in North Carolina, I enjoyed celebrating our American freedom and independence in several parades and celebrations. One of the highlights of the many celebrations was the town of Troutman, North Carolina's Fourth Annual Independence Day Parade.

Thanks to the leadership of Parade Committee Chairman Dennis Cleary and members of the Marine Corps League Detachment 1091, as well as Troutman Mayor Elbert Richardson and many local citizens, this celebration was a tremendous display of American patriotism.

More than 200 Vietnam veterans served as grand marshals for this year's parade, as they led attendees through the streets of Troutman to the loud applause and cheers of their fellow citizens who welcomed them home with yellow ribbons tied along the parade route.

Many local organizations participated in this one-of-a-kind parade, led by many members of North Carolina's Rolling Thunder chapters, such as Ross

Moore; North Carolina Rolling Thunder Chapter 2 from Statesville led by Chapter President George "Mike" Keller, a U.S. Army Vietnam veteran; North Carolina Rolling Thunder Chapter 6 from Winston-Salem led by Chapter President Bob Penn, a U.S. Marine Corps Vietnam veteran; as well as many veterans from the local American Legion, the local Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the local Disabled American Veterans.

It was an honor to join one of America's true heroes in the parade, Medal of Honor recipient Rodolfo P. Hernandez. Parading through Troutman with heroes like Mr. Hernandez is a poignant reminder of why it has been such a pleasure to participate in the celebration for the past 4 years. After all, this is a celebration of what makes America great: Our love for liberty and willingness to make great personal sacrifice for the cause of liberty.

I thank also all those who worked behind the scenes to make this annual parade another great success. I give a special thanks to our veterans and current service men and women, without whom we would have little to celebrate this year. Their sacrifices are not forgotten and must not be overlooked as they put their lives on the line each day to secure our freedoms. We are the land of the free because they are the brave.

God bless our military men and women and God bless America.

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

(Mr. MCHENRY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

PANIC AND THE ENERGY CRISIS

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

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, we are at what I think is a very refreshing moment of clarity on the national energy debate that is occurring right now in hamlets and towns and villages all across the United States. We have captured people's attention because we really are at a crisis point because, at least in my district, the Sixth District of Minnesota, people are paying close to \$4 for a gallon of gas. I know that the national average is at about \$4.11 a gallon. It's at historic highs and people are frantic.

When I was home over the break, I had met with people from all aspects of dealing with the energy issue. In particular, I met with some car dealers and they told me that people come into the dealership, this was Morrie Wagner Chevrolet, and they told me that they have people literally coming into the store with panicked looks on their faces saying, Take my truck, take my

SUV. It's a new car. Take my minivan. It's new. We still owe quite a bit of money on it but we can't afford to drive this thing. Sheer panic and trying to find anything else because they just don't know how much higher prices are going.

□ 1930

But I say that we are at a refreshing point in this debate for this reason: We have clarity right now on the debate that we have never had before. Frankly, I have been baffled; baffled by how are we going to be able to get us back to \$2 a gallon gasoline or less? And I mean that sincerely. I know that we can be at \$2 a gallon again.

It wasn't that long ago when I took office, 18 months ago. I am a first-term in Congress, Mr. Speaker. When I came in, gas was \$2 and change a gallon. Think of that. Eighteen months ago, gas was \$2 and change, and here we are topping out at over \$4 a gallon gasoline.

What happened in that amount of time, when we have seen a 76 percent rise in the price of gasoline? What happened? We have seen worldwide demand go up and up and up, so that worldwide demand exceeds the amount of supply. That has fed into the price going up and up and up.

Well, what do we do to deal with that? We need to get more supply so we can get the price down. Why isn't that happening? It is really clear to me now. And I was baffled about this. I couldn't believe it, but it is absolutely true.

The Democrats' position so far, Mr. Speaker, has been drive less, pay more. That is where they are coming from. I find that really hard to believe. I grew up a Democrat in a Democrat home, and I thought that just can't be. It defies commonsense. Drive less, pay more? That is your plan?

Well, that isn't just some Republican saying that. That is the Democrats' own words. There was just an aide of the Democrat leadership that just came out and said, "This is what our plan is: It is drive small cars and wait for the wind." That is actually true. This was not a tongue in cheek remark. It is "drive small cars and wait for the wind." Well, I don't know about you, but I think Members of Congress are going to be gone with the wind if we don't do something about the price of gasoline to bring it down again.

Not only that, I was reading on the Hill from Roll Call newspaper and another Democrat leadership aide had this to say: They said that the majority is confident they would be able to defeat the offshore drilling amendment.

Now, just think of that for a moment, Mr. Speaker. The Democrats are confident they would be able to defeat the offshore drilling amendment, which means what are we supposed to do for energy? We have got to go get it. We have got to drill for it. They want to kill being able to drill offshore to bring on line the energy that we need so we