

have the free exercise of ideas and debate, not to stifle discussion here on this floor.

Some of the Senator's more profound contributions initially appeared extraordinarily controversial. Only after they were entered into debate did their meaning take root and the controversial become the accepted. People here can honor the legacy of Senator Moynihan by doing the time-honored work of Congress, debating, listening, legislating, and working together in committee and in the House Chamber; and seize the tremendous opportunities to deal with world peace, the protection and economic security of our families and safeguarding the environment.

In honoring the memory of Senator Moynihan in practice, we will be honoring the trust that has been given to us by our constituents. We too can be larger than life rather than a side show while the real drama is worked out in some back room. We can reflect our own hearts and visions and the needs of our communities rather than being orchestrated by focus groups and special interests. Part of what characterized Senator Moynihan's genius was simply that he presented ideas regardless of the short-term public relations and political consequences. This meant that some people in Washington, D.C., were nervous working with him. It made it harder for some of the powers that be and the media pundits, but as the Senator proved time and time again, it made it easier to push America to do the right thing.

As someone raised in an often bipartisan or even nonpartisan Oregon political culture, this simple truth seems so obvious but somehow elusive in today's Washington, D.C. By doing our job as legislators, as independent, thoughtful representatives, we can make vital contributions during the most critical times since we were fighting Hitler and recovering from the Depression. I suspect the Senator himself would deem that to be a most fitting tribute to his legacy.

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#### LET US DECLARE ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, there has been a lot of news, of course, about the war in Iraq. Where are we going and how long is it going to take to win the military battle. I think it is important that we do not underestimate the length of time it is going to take for the transition after we win the military battle. Bradley Smith and now some former Iraqi officials have suggested at least 2 years, maybe 2 years of martial law to get a society and a people who for most of their adult lives have never lived under any rule except Saddam Hussein. The transition to a democracy is going to

take time. Brad also suggested that we should have a military base in Umm Qasr, down in the southeast corner of Iraq. How does all this play into probably the most extensive oil field potential for oil in the world in that country of Iraq?

This last weekend, some suggested that we are fighting in Iraq because of our dependence on foreign energy. While that is not true, the consequences of our dependence are certainly serious. This first became very clear to many of us during the Arab oil embargo during the early 1970s when at that time I was serving on the presidential oil policy commission. We need this foreign energy because it is a vital component for fostering economic growth, but considering the situation in Iraq, regardless of the consequences and the sluggishness of the economy, we need to reduce our energy dependence by serving and developing new sources of energy, and that need has probably never been greater in this country. This is why the energy bill passed out of our Committee on Science last week will be on the floor very shortly.

Oil and natural gas account for 39 and 23 percent of overall energy usage in our country. In the United States, domestic production of petroleum is nearly 8 million barrels a day, which includes 5.8 million barrels of crude oil and 2.2 million barrels of natural gas liquids; 8 million barrels a day in the United States. And while 11 countries have more petroleum reserves, we are currently the second largest producer in the world, behind only Saudi Arabia. Most of the new petroleum exploration taking place in the United States today is done by smaller companies. The bigger companies have decided they want to bypass the regulatory process, the environmental influence and the fact that we have already explored much in the United States for oil. So what we have left in the United States is mostly the smaller companies that are making this exploration.

Historically, conservation has been the primary method of reducing our dependence. It has been successful and we have seen American energy efficiency increase dramatically. Since 1970, GDP, our gross domestic product, has risen by 170 percent while energy consumption is up by only 42 percent. The energy bill will help us do even better with a focus on more efficient appliances, electricity generation and certainly automotive transmission. Because a growing economy would tend to increase use, the energy bill boosts our efforts to develop alternatives to petroleum. Today, America consumes about 19 million barrels of petroleum a day, about 44 percent of which is motor gasoline. That means a new motor fuel would have a dramatic impact on U.S. usage. The energy bill increases research into ethanol and biofuels made from agricultural crops. Science and research get substantial increases from language that we have added to the bill

in order to develop and perfect emerging technologies, including fusion energy and neutron source power, we have heard a lot about hydrogen cells for automobiles, and certainly improved clean coal technology.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, our dependence built up slowly over decades. Unfortunately it may also take decades to reduce that dependence, even under the best of circumstances. Shocks and problems will continue to cause many problems for our economy and our foreign policy. Still, if we act now, research can secure the energy that the American economy needs to grow and produce and it can result in more and better good-paying jobs, not only for our generation but for our kids and our grandkids.

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#### PRESIDENT BUSH'S VISIT TO BELFAST

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, as you may know, President Bush is in Northern Ireland today to hold meetings with Prime Minister Blair to discuss and to strategize about the ongoing war in Iraq. While I understand that this important war summit will take up much of his time and energy, it is my hope that the President will take some time to discuss with Prime Minister Blair the current peace process in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Speaker, later this week, April 10 to be specific, will mark the fifth anniversary of the Good Friday Accords which set up the power-sharing government in Northern Ireland. Unfortunately, this power-sharing government has been suspended since October. Prime Minister Blair and his counterpart in Ireland, Bertie Ahern, have been negotiating for months with the representative parties to come up with an agreement that will allow for resumption of the Belfast Assembly.

As reported in today's New York Times, it seems the two prime ministers are planning to unveil an emergency formula that they hope will break the impasse and put the power-sharing government back on track. Mr. Speaker, while this is obviously good news, I worry that Prime Minister Blair will not go far enough to ensure that there is a lasting peace in Northern Ireland. Mr. Blair must take immediate steps in providing all residents of Northern Ireland the basic rights that they deserve. I hope that President Bush will use his influence with the Prime Minister to call on him to provide the people of Northern Ireland with a basic bill of rights. It is quite obvious to me that without a binding document that lays out the rights and liberties for all residents of Northern Ireland, the Belfast Assembly and the Good Friday Accords will not accomplish the goal of a permanent peace.

Citizens of Northern Ireland should be guaranteed, at a bare minimum, the right against unreasonable search and seizures, the right against being detained without charges filed and the right to openly practice one's religion.

Mr. Blair must also address the issue of policing and military presence in the north. For people to feel safe and secure, they must be assured that there is a police force that is representative of the local population. Mr. Blair should enact the Patten Commission's recommendation on police reform. The North must provide its citizens with a full, fair and just reform of their police service. The police service of Northern Ireland must be representative of all ethnic, religious and political groups in Northern Ireland.

The people of Northern Ireland must also have a basic sense that they are not under siege by a military force. The Good Friday Agreement sets out a framework for peace. If the people of Northern Ireland are to live together peacefully, they must not have a sense that they live in a police state.

Mr. Speaker, again I call on both President Bush and Prime Minister Blair to mark the fifth anniversary of the Good Friday Accords with an agreement that will have a lasting effect on Northern Ireland. I hope that Mr. Bush and Mr. Blair will use this opportunity in Northern Ireland to show the people of the North as well as the rest of the world that they are committed to making the agreement that was signed 5 years ago a true framework for a permanent peace.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON) at 2 p.m.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

This faithless generation looks to You for a sign, Lord God. Your Word once came to Jeremiah with the question: "What do you see, Jeremiah?" The prophet replied: "I see a branch of the watching tree." Then, Lord, You said to him: "Well have you seen, for I am watching to fulfill my Word."

Lord, we keep watching on television a distant war, looking for signs of its ending. In our prayer we ponder Your Word, waiting for its fulfillment of peace.

Suddenly, the subtlety of Your language, Lord, reveals a hidden meaning.

The Hebrew name for the almond tree contains a play on words with "I am watching."

With us and in us You keep vigil for a springtime of promise, for the almond tree got its name as the watching tree because it is the first to blossom in the early rise of spring, as though it had never been sleeping.

Lord, You have been watching with us. You are with us, now and forever.

Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

#### HONORING DAVID BLOOM

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, as we look at the tragic loss of life which has taken place through this war which, thank God, is being successful, there are obviously the families of those men and women in uniform, but there are also some familiar faces who tragically have been lost.

Michael Kelly, we got the word last Friday, was lost; and over the weekend, we heard the word that my good friend and a great reporter, David Bloom, tragically died.

I got to know David Bloom because he was a student at one of the Claremont Colleges I attended, and we became friends several years ago. While he did not cover Capitol Hill, I had the opportunity to travel with him, and we were, oh, so proud of his reporting.

A couple of weeks ago, I had dinner with a Marine Corps general who was talking about the great coverage that MSNBC was providing, and David Bloom was one of the great reporters. He had that "Bloom-Mobile," which traveled, as the chaplain just talked about, how we are all watching on television. We saw him move and provide fascinating reports.

He was praised by his colleagues over the past couple of days, and I just would like to say that my thoughts and prayers go to his wife, Melanie, and their lovely daughters.

#### COMMENDING OUR SOLDIERS

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as I was about to come over, there was a young man in my office visiting one of my staffers, Lance Corporal Jason C. Smedley, and he was proudly displaying his Purple Heart. He had been wounded in an attack in An Nasiriya, Iraq, on March 26, 2003, and is now home to recuperate, and as we talked about what he would do next, he said, "I want to hurry up and get well so I can go back and rejoin my unit."

I was struck by that, struck by his seriousness, by his desire, and struck by the fact that he said that there is still much work to do, to try and rebuild what we are at this moment helping to tear down.

So I simply commend again to all of the soldiers who are giving of themselves in this time in honor of their country, looking for a better future and a better tomorrow.

#### HONORING NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

(Mr. DOOLITTLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, shortly we will honor someone who was an outstanding Member of the House of Representatives for a number of years here, Congressman Norman D. Shumway, who served the 14th Congressional District for 12 years prior to his retirement at the end of the 101st Congress, ending in the first days of 1991. I was privileged to be his successor to Congress.

Mr. Shumway had a distinguished career here and served on what was then called, I think, the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee and the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

He has been a long, long-time resident of San Joaquin County and served on the board of supervisors there; and he and his wife were very involved in the community, made great contributions, and soon I believe the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) will be bringing up a resolution to name a post office in his honor.

Norm Shumway epitomizes the type of person we would like to have representing the people of the United States, someone who believes in this country, in its values, someone who believes in faith and family and hard work, and someone who has a great appreciation for the blessings of freedom and who worked during his years here to promote the values that have made this country a great place to be.

I have not seen Norm for several years. Norm and Luana, but I consider them dear friends, and I am very, very pleased to join with my colleagues here shortly in honoring Norm for the service that he had here.