

Larsen (WA)	Otter	Simpson
Larson (CT)	Owens	Sisisky
Latham	Oxley	Skeen
LaTourette	Pallone	Skelton
Leach	Pascrell	Smith (MI)
Lee	Pastor	Smith (NJ)
Levin	Payne	Smith (TX)
Lewis (GA)	Pelosi	Smith (WA)
Lewis (KY)	Pence	Snyder
Linder	Peterson (MN)	Solis
LoBiondo	Peterson (PA)	Souder
Lofgren	Petri	Spence
Lowey	Phelps	Spratt
Lucas (KY)	Pickering	Stark
Lucas (OK)	Pitts	Stearns
Luther	Platts	Stenholm
Maloney (NY)	Pombo	Strickland
Manzullo	Pomeroy	Stump
Markey	Portman	Tancredo
Mascara	Price (NC)	Tanner
Matheson	Pryce (OH)	Tauscher
Matsui	Putnam	Tazuin
McCarthy (MO)	Quinn	Taylor (MS)
McCarthy (NY)	Radanovich	Terry
McCullom	Rahall	Thomas
McCrary	Ramstad	Thompson (CA)
McDermott	Rangel	Thompson (MS)
McGovern	Regula	Thornberry
McHugh	Rehberg	Thune
McInnis	Reyes	Thurman
McIntyre	Reynolds	Tiahart
McKeon	Riley	Tiberi
McKinney	Rivers	Tierney
McNulty	Rodriguez	Toomey
Meehan	Roemer	Towns
Meek (FL)	Rogers (KY)	Traficant
Meeks (NY)	Rogers (MI)	Turner
Menendez	Rohrabacher	Udall (CO)
Mica	Ros-Lehtinen	Udall (NM)
Millender-McDonald	Ross	Upton
Miller (FL)	Rothman	Velazquez
Miller, Gary	Royal-Allard	Visclosky
Miller, George	Royce	Vitter
Mink	Rush	Walden
Mollohan	Ryan (WI)	Waters
Moran (KS)	Ryun (KS)	Watkins
Moran (VA)	Sabo	Watt (NC)
Morella	Sanchez	Watts (OK)
Murtha	Sandlin	Waxman
Myrick	Sawyer	Weiner
Nadler	Saxton	Weldon (FL)
Napolitano	Scarborough	Weldon (PA)
Neal	Schaffer	Weller
Nethercutt	Schakowsky	Wexler
Ney	Schiff	Whitfield
Northup	Schrock	Wicker
Norwood	Sensenbrenner	Wilson
Nussle	Serrano	Wolf
Oberstar	Sessions	Woolsey
Obey	Shadegg	Wu
Olver	Shaw	Wynn
Ortiz	Sherman	Young (AK)
Osborne	Sherwood	Young (FL)
Ose	Shimkus	
	Simmons	

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—30

Ackerman	Jones (NC)	Scott
Baldacci	Kennedy (RI)	Shays
Becerra	Kingston	Show
Bonior	Lewis (CA)	Slaughter
Diaz-Balart	Lipinski	Stupak
English	Maloney (CT)	Sununu
Hilleary	Moakley	Sweeney
Hoeffel	Moore	Taylor (NC)
Houghton	Roukema	Walsh
Hyde	Sanders	Wamp

□ 1839

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall votes 26 and 27. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on both votes.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 76) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 76

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Standards of Official Conduct: Mr. Portman, Mr. Hastings of Washington, Mr. Hutchinson and Mrs. Biggert.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 77) and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 77

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Standards of Official Conduct: Mr. Sabo of Minnesota, Mr. Pastor of Arizona, Ms. Lofgren of California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. LINDER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-8) on the resolution (H. Res. 78) providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 6, PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL OF THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR RELATING TO ERGONOMICS

Mr. LINDER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report

(Rept. No. 107-9) on the resolution (H. Res. 79) providing for consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 6) providing for congressional disapproval of the rule submitted by the Department of Labor under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, relating to ergonomics, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

TRIBUTE TO SERVICE MEMBERS LOST IN PLANE CRASH OF SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 2001

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

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to three members of Detachment 1, First Battalion, 171st Aviation Unit, Florida Army National Guard: Chief Warrant Officer John Duce; Chief Warrant Officer Eric Larson; Staff Sergeant Robert Ward, Jr. and to 18 members of the Virginia Air National Guard's 203rd Red Horse Flight who were lost in a tragic airplane crash on Saturday, March 3. The 171st Aviation is based at the Florida Air National Guard base at Lakeland-Linder Regional Airport in my district, and Staff Sergeant Ward and his family are constituents of mine. I am sure I speak for all in this Chamber when I say that we join these 21 families in grieving for the loss of their loved ones.

As members of the National Guard, Chief Warrant Officer Duce, Chief Warrant Officer Larson and Staff Sergeant Ward were citizen-soldiers and part of a great American military tradition that began at Lexington and Concord and continues to be a central part of our Armed Forces. They were not deployed on a distant shore. They were not facing a foreign foe. But they were still defending our freedoms, our families and our homes. We must never forget what risks our defenders assume each and every day.

For their service to our country, we honor the sacrifice of Chief Warrant Officer John Duce, Chief Warrant Officer Eric Larson, Staff Sergeant Robert Ward, Jr., and the 18 members of the 203rd Red Horse Flight who were lost last Saturday, and we offer such comfort as we may to their families. May God bless them and may God bless the great Nation they served.

INTRODUCTION OF MEDICAID SAFETY NET HOSPITAL PRESERVATION ACT OF 2001

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE) and I have introduced the Medicaid Safety Net Hospital Preservation Act of 2001. The Medicaid disproportionate

share program provides funding for hospital uncompensated care. Payments are made through the Medicaid program and the costs are financed with a combination of Federal and State dollars. The amount of money that any State can spend on indigent care through the Medicaid DSH program is limited by the caps imposed by the Federal Government.

The 1997 Balanced Budget Act affected hospitals to a far greater degree than was ever anticipated by Congress. Rural hospitals have been hardest hit and are struggling to remain financially solvent. In the closing days of the 106th Congress, we passed the Beneficiary Improvement and Protection Act which stopped further reductions in Medicaid DSH spending in fiscal year 2001 and fiscal year 2002. Even though we froze further cuts in those years, the law reinstates the full Balanced Budget Act reduction for most States in fiscal year 2003. Last year's legislation secured only a temporary reprieve.

Therefore, the act that we have introduced will eliminate any further reductions in the program for fiscal year 2003.

□ 1845

TRIBUTE TO LEO FRIGO

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

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, briefly I wish to talk tonight about a friend of mine by the name of Leo Frigo who died tragically 1 month ago.

It is impossible to sum up his life and his contributions in a minute. The people of Northeastern Wisconsin know that he founded Paul's Pantry in 1983 after retiring as the President of Frigo Cheese. From its humble beginnings, this food kitchen now distributes over 300,000 pounds of unsalable food to the poor each and every month. The food comes from area stores and restaurants.

When Leo began his operation, he would approach restaurants and stores asking for their unsalable food. They denied him. They thought he was crazy. So he began raiding their Dumpsters until they were so embarrassed they had to listen to him.

Leo Frigo, when he retired from Frigo Cheese, could have enjoyed the easy life. He could have rested on his laurels and his good fortune. Instead he chose to be a true compassionate conservative and to serve his fellow man. I will miss him as a friend and all of us will miss him as a great and wonderful leader.

TRIBUTE TO THE 182 WHO STAYED AND FOUGHT ON MARCH 6, 1836

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

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight very briefly to pay tribute to the memory and spirit of 182 brave Americans and Tejanos who, on this date March 6, 1836 at sunrise this morning, the garrison of the Alamo fell in Texas and but for the sacrifice of those 182 brave citizens of Texas and Mexico who decided to stay and fight the army of a dictator, many of the liberties that we enjoy today might not be present. Much of the Western United States might not be a part of the United States today.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to say here how much we in Texas and I as a Member of Congress appreciate the sacrifice of those 182 brave Americans and Tejanos who chose to stay and fight at the Alamo, and I just want to say God bless each and every one of them and God bless this great Nation.

CONGRESS AND ADMINISTRATION FAIL TO SPEAK OUT REGARDING CHRISTIAN PERSECUTION IN SUDAN

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

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, in Sudan 2.2 million people have died, mainly Christians, who have been persecuted by the north. There is slavery in Sudan today in the year 2001.

Now the oil companies are going into the Sudan, some traded on the New York Stock Exchange. An article in World Magazine by Mindy Belz says the following:

"China's petroleum firm reportedly purchased a high tech radar system for the government last year. It was installed last summer, and since then government bombing raids against southern targets, mostly churches and humanitarian relief operations, have increased. The U.N. private humanitarian agencies, local churches and village leaders have confirmed the 152 air attacks."

Oil money listed on the New York Stock Exchange buying radar so they can kill Christians, and this Congress and this administration is not speaking out?

[From the World Magazine, Mar. 10, 2001]

BLOOD FOR OIL

(By Mindy Belz)

Divisions among Sudan's Islamic factions could weaken the regime, but, in the meantime, oil companies are strengthening President Omar el-Bashir's ability to wage war.

Overseas oil consortiums began pumping oil from south-central Sudan in 1999. Farther east, they rapidly explored another oil region and expect to begin yielding oil exports soon. The new trade brings in over \$400 million in revenue for Khartoum, more than enough to finance the war it has waged against south Sudan for nearly 18 years. Experts say one of the reasons that war has been so protracted is that the government has not had enough resources to do battle competently—until now.

Overseas companies currently operate in three oil concessions, all falling in contested

areas of southern Sudan. The Khartoum government has said it will lease two more this year. China's state-owned oil business, Chinese National Petroleum Company (CNPC), and the private Canadian firm, Calgary-based Talisman Energy, Inc., are the largest participants in Sudan's fledgling oil trade. They expect south Sudan's oilfields to double their daily output for export—currently at 85,000 barrels—by 2005. During that time Sudan likely will build another oil pipeline, probably east to Ethiopia and through territory currently held by rebels.

Smaller European oil companies, along with Malaysia's Petronas, also have oil operations in south and southwest Sudan. Last month Sudan signed a memorandum of understanding with Russia, opening its way to exporting oil via the Red Sea.

You don't have to tell Americans—at least those who remember gas-ration lines—that oil politics come only in high-test. With Sudan it is no different. The companies already on the ground have made big investments to break in, and they want to protect their holdings. So China's petroleum firm reportedly purchased a high-tech radar system for the government last year. It was installed last summer, and since then government bombing raids against southern targets (mostly churches and humanitarian relief operations) have increased—the UN, private humanitarian agencies, local churches, and village leaders have confirmed 152 air attacks last year. Talisman Energy opened to government forces an airstrip that it built near its oil concession. To compensate, Talisman posts a special page on its website for "Sudan Operating Principles," including information about its efforts to enact a "code of ethics" for operating in a war zone.

Meanwhile, the UN reports that this year nearly 40,000 people have been displaced from these oil regions. "The oil-rich area of Sudan has seen a great deal of population displacement and in fact is currently one of the most insecure areas in Sudan," said Nicholas Siwingwa, deputy country director of the UN's World Food Program. He said nearly a third of those forced out of the area are malnourished. Most have lost their homes and holdings permanently because they were burned to the ground by government forces.

The report was a concession to private humanitarian groups. U.S. Committee for Refugees director Roger Winter had earlier challenged the UN agency to "make clear that ethnic cleansing linked to oil development in southern Sudan is causing massive civilian displacement." But Mr. Siwingwa would only acknowledge that it was "possible" oil development was contributing to the further horrors of war.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

THE DEVIL IS OFTENTIMES IN THE DETAILS

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, last week I sat in the Chambers, along with all of the rest of us, and listened to a great speech. As a matter of fact, as the President outlined his plans for