

McHugh	Quinn	Spratt
McInnis	Radanovich	Stearns
McIntyre	Rahall	Stenholm
McKeon	Ramstad	Strickland
McKinney	Regula	Stump
McNulty	Rehberg	Stupak
Meek (FL)	Reyes	Sununu
Mica	Reynolds	Sweeney
Miller, Dan	Riley	Tancredo
Miller, Gary	Roemer	Tanner
Miller, Jeff	Rogers (KY)	Tauzin
Mollohan	Rogers (MI)	Taylor (MS)
Moore	Rohrabacher	Taylor (NC)
Moran (KS)	Ros-Lehtinen	Terry
Moran (VA)	Ross	Thomas
Morella	Roukema	Thompson (MS)
Murtha	Royce	Thornberry
Myrick	Rush	Thune
Nethercutt	Ryan (WI)	Tiahrt
Ney	Ryun (KS)	Tiberi
Northup	Sandlin	Toomey
Norwood	Saxton	Towns
Nussle	Schaffer	Traficant
Ortiz	Schrock	Turner
Osborne	Sensenbrenner	Upton
Ose	Sessions	Visclosky
Otter	Shadegg	Vitter
Oxley	Shaw	Walden
Pence	Shays	Walsh
Peterson (MN)	Sherwood	Wamp
Peterson (PA)	Shimkus	Watkins (OK)
Petri	Shows	Watts (OK)
Phelps	Shuster	Weldon (FL)
Pickering	Simmons	Weldon (PA)
Pitts	Simpson	Weller
Platts	Skeen	Whitfield
Pombo	Skelton	Wicker
Pomeroy	Smith (MI)	Wilson
Portman	Smith (NJ)	Wolf
Price (NC)	Smith (TX)	Wu
Pryce (OH)	Snyder	Young (AK)
Putnam	Souder	Young (FL)

NAYS—125

Abercrombie	Gutierrez	Oberstar
Ackerman	Harman	Olver
Allen	Hinchee	Owens
Andrews	Hoeffel	Pallone
Baird	Holt	Pascrell
Baldwin	Honda	Pastor
Barrett	Horn	Paul
Berkley	Hoyer	Payne
Berman	Inslee	Pelosi
Blagojevich	Jackson (IL)	Rangel
Blumenauer	Jackson-Lee	Rivers
Bonior	(TX)	Rodriguez
Borski	Johnson, E. B.	Rothman
Brady (PA)	Jones (OH)	Roybal-Allard
Brown (FL)	Kaptur	Sabo
Brown (OH)	Kennedy (RI)	Sanchez
Capuano	Kilpatrick	Sanders
Cardin	Kind (WI)	Sawyer
Carson (IN)	Kirk	Schakowsky
Clay	Kleczka	Schiff
Clayton	Kucinich	Scott
Coyers	Lantos	Serrano
Coyne	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Crowley	Lee	Slaughter
Cummings	Levin	Smith (WA)
Davis (CA)	Lewis (GA)	Solis
Davis (IL)	Lofgren	Stark
DeGette	Lowe	Tauscher
Delahunt	Markey	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	Matsui	Tierney
Deutsch	McCarthy (MO)	Udall (CO)
Dicks	McCollum	Udall (NM)
Dingell	McDermott	Velazquez
Doggett	McGovern	Waters
Dooley	Meehan	Watson (CA)
Edwards	Menendez	Watt (NC)
Engel	Millender-	Waxman
Evans	McDonald	Weiner
Farr	Miller, George	Wexler
Fattah	Mink	Woolsey
Filner	Nadler	Wynn
Frank	Napolitano	
Gonzalez	Neal	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Thurman

NOT VOTING—9

Barton	Hall (OH)	Largent
Becerra	Hastings (FL)	Meeks (NY)
Cubin	Keller	Obey

□ 1546

Mr. LUTHER changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2330) "An Act making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2500) "An Act making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes."

SUDAN PEACE ACT

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations be discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill (S. 180) to facilitate famine relief efforts and a comprehensive solution to the war in Sudan, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 180

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Sudan Peace Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Government of Sudan has intensified its prosecution of the war against areas outside of its control, which has already cost more than 2,000,000 lives and has displaced more than 4,000,000.

(2) A viable, comprehensive, and internationally sponsored peace process, protected from manipulation, presents the best chance for a permanent resolution of the war, protection of human rights, and a self-sustaining Sudan.

(3) Continued strengthening and reform of humanitarian relief operations in Sudan is

an essential element in the effort to bring an end to the war.

(4) Continued leadership by the United States is critical.

(5) Regardless of the future political status of the areas of Sudan outside of the control of the Government of Sudan, the absence of credible civil authority and institutions is a major impediment to achieving self-sustenance by the Sudanese people and to meaningful progress toward a viable peace process.

(6) Through manipulation of traditional rivalries among peoples in areas outside their full control, the Government of Sudan has effectively used divide and conquer techniques to subjugate their population, and internationally sponsored reconciliation efforts have played a critical role in reducing the tactic's effectiveness and human suffering.

(7) The Government of Sudan is utilizing and organizing militias, Popular Defense Forces, and other irregular units for raiding and slaving parties in areas outside of the control of the Government of Sudan in an effort to severely disrupt the ability of those populations to sustain themselves. The tactic is in addition to the overt use of bans on air transport relief flights in prosecuting the war through selective starvation and to minimize the Government of Sudan's accountability internationally.

(8) The Government of Sudan has repeatedly stated that it intends to use the expected proceeds from future oil sales to increase the tempo and lethality of the war against the areas outside its control.

(9) Through its power to veto plans for air transport flights under the United Nations relief operation, Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS), the Government of Sudan has been able to manipulate the receipt of food aid by the Sudanese people from the United States and other donor countries as a devastating weapon of war in the ongoing effort by the Government of Sudan to subdue areas of Sudan outside of the Government's control.

(10) The efforts of the United States and other donors in delivering relief and assistance through means outside OLS have played a critical role in addressing the deficiencies in OLS and offset the Government of Sudan's manipulation of food donations to advantage in the civil war in Sudan.

(11) While the immediate needs of selected areas in Sudan facing starvation have been addressed in the near term, the population in areas of Sudan outside of the control of the Government of Sudan are still in danger of extreme disruption of their ability to sustain themselves.

(12) The Nuba Mountains and many areas in Bahr al Ghazal, Upper Nile, and Blue Nile regions have been excluded completely from relief distribution by OLS, consequently placing their populations at increased risk of famine.

(13) At a cost which has sometimes exceeded \$1,000,000 per day, and with a primary focus on providing only for the immediate food needs of the recipients, the current international relief operations are neither sustainable nor desirable in the long term.

(14) The ability of populations to defend themselves against attack in areas outside the Government of Sudan's control has been severely compromised by the disengagement of the front-line sponsor states, fostering the belief within officials of the Government of Sudan that success on the battlefield can be achieved.

(15) The United States should use all means of pressure available to facilitate a comprehensive solution to the war in Sudan, including—