

FISCAL YEAR 2002 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF DECEMBER 5, 2001—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget au- thority	Outlays	Revenues
Veterans, HUD, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-73)	109,229	64,803	- 32
Agriculture, Rural Development Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-76)	75,237	41,363
Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-77)	39,223	26,608
Total, enacted this session	322,650	222,485	- 30,001
Cleared, pending signature:			
Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (H.R. 2299)	17,505	22,021
Continuing Resolution:			
An act making continuing appropriations, 2002 (P.L. 107-70)	412,791	243,218
Entitlements and Mandatories:			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	205,224	222,014
Total Current Level	1,619,571	1,603,368	1,673,487
Total Budget Resolution	1,666,635	1,615,644	1,638,202
Current Level Over Budget Resolution			35,285
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	- 47,064	- 12,276
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2002-2006:			
House Current Level			8,898,383
House Budget Resolution			8,878,506
Current Level Over Budget Resolution			19,877

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: P.L. = Public Law.

Section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, requires that the House Budget Committee revise the budget resolution to reflect funding provided in bills reported by the House for emergency requirements, disability reviews, an Earned Income tax Credit compliance initiative, and adoption assistance. In addition Sec. 218 of H. Con. Res. 83 provides for an allocation increase to accommodate House action on the President's revised request for defense spending. To date, the Budget Committee has increased the budget authority allocation in the budget resolution by \$40,147 million and the outlay allocation by \$25,170 million for these purposes. Of those amounts, \$38,701 million in budget authority and \$25,027 million in outlays are not included in current level because the funding has not yet been enacted.

For comparability purposes, current level budget authority excludes \$1,349 million that was appropriated for mass transit. The budget authority for mass transit, which is exempt from the allocations made for the discretionary categories pursuant to sections 302(a)(1) and 302(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act, is not included in H. Con. Res. 83. Total budget authority including mass transit is \$1,620,920 million.

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

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

TRIBUTE TO DISTINGUISHED PROFESSOR DAN DAVIS

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, there is no greater profession than that of teaching, and I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding educator who, over a 30 year span, has positively impacted the lives of thousands of people.

Dan Davis was recently selected Distinguished Professor of the Year by the faculty and staff of Malcolm X Community College in Chicago under the leadership of Dr. Wayne Watson, Chancellor of the Chicago City Colleges, and Mrs. Ziri Campbell, President of Malcolm X College.

Professor Davis graduated from Crane High School, All American, All State and All City in varsity basketball. He holds a BA degree in education, Summa Cum Laude, and a Masters Degree from Northwestern University in Health and Physical Education.

Dan and I both live in the same community and oftentimes are mistaken for each other since I, too, am sometimes called Dan Davis. I usually tell people that the difference is while Dan was scoring points in basketball, I was analyzing the game from the bench, and while he was graduating Summa Cum Laude, I was graduating "Thank You Laude."

Dan Davis played varsity basketball and was an All Big Ten Academic Selection in 1968-1969 from Northwestern. He has served as Athletic Director for Malcolm X College for the past 13 years, Project Administrator for the

National Youth Sports Program for the past 13 years, and Illinois State Coordinator for the National Youth Sports Program for the past 9 years.

In addition to his regular teaching and directorship responsibilities, Coach Davis is an active participant in College Governance, Student Government, Local 1600 of the AFL-CIO, former Vice Chair, and the President's Scholarship Gala Committee.

In 1992, coach Davis was selected by the United States Department of State to teach and to serve as Athlete and Program Specialist in Africa. He taught and supervised sports clinics in Egypt, Uganda and Kenya. Professor Davis also served as Vice President for Personnel and Head Basketball Coach for the United States Upper Deck All Stars Professional Basketball Team, which toured Europe from 1996 to 1998.

Professor Davis has earned meritorious awards, among the top ten in the United States, from Malcolm X College for eight consecutive years.

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In 1997, Malcolm X college won the Silver Conte Award, designating Malcolm X College's program as the best in the Nation.

Dan Davis has been instrumental in assisting more than 300 students and student athletes in acquiring scholarships as well as their college degrees. Equally important, Professor Davis is viewed by many of his professional peers as a coach, a master teacher and a mentor extraordinaire because of his high standards and unswerving commitments to his student, his community, education and his college, where he is indeed a distinguished professor.

In addition to being a distinguished professor, Dan Davis is a distinguished citizen, a good neighbor, a role model, a person who grew up in an inner city community, Crane High School, which at one time housed what is now Malcolm X College. He returned home, brought his skills and attributes and has given something back, has given

something of himself on a regular basis.

Yes, I congratulate Dan Davis and his family for their outstanding citizenship. All of us who know him are proud of his accomplishments. I commend him for not only being a distinguished professor, he is indeed an outstanding citizen and a distinguished American.

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

(Mr. LIPINSKI 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 North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. CLAYTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

IN HONOR OF THE CONSTRUCTION TRADES

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

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on the three-month anniversary of September 11, I rise to pay tribute to the unsung heroes of the World Trade Center disaster—the thousands of volunteers from the construction trades and the New York City construction industry.

As we all know, the rescue and recovery efforts in response to the attacks on the World Trade Center involved unprecedented, selfless acts of heroism by thousands of firefighters, police officers, Emergency Medical Service workers, and ordinary citizens, who all risked their lives to save others.

But often overlooked is the heroism of thousands of men and women from the building trades who ALSO risked their lives and their

health working side-by-side uniformed rescue workers all along.

These volunteers—construction workers, iron and steel workers, and many others—toiled alongside firefighters and police officers, digging tunnels and gaining access to victims by operating cranes, burning steel, driving trucks, and moving debris by hand as part of the "Bucket Brigade."

Many of these individuals gave their time and labor for a week or more, giving up their salaries, families and the comforts of daily life to search for survivors around the clock.

They did so at great risk to their health as fires raged and toxic fumes emanated from the burning rubble.

Three months later, those fires are still smoldering, and the fumes are still endangering everyone working at Ground Zero.

But even as their boots melt from the heat of the fires below, hundreds of workers are persevering at the site, removing what remains of seven office buildings that once symbolized the center of the global economy.

They embrace this unprecedented and perilous challenge out of enduring determination to get New York get back on its feet and one day restore Lower Manhattan's majesty and vibrance.

Throughout this heartbreaking process, these unsung heroes have shown profound respect for the victims and their families.

The hushed silence at the site, which lasted for many days after the bombing, reflected an appreciation for the magnitude of the horror—and the fact that they were working on the surface of a mass grave.

I want to extend my deepest gratitude to the New York City Department of Construction and Design, who, at my request, preserved a segment of the ruins to be transformed into a national monument at an appropriate time in the future.

We all remember images of steel fragments from the towers that plunged upright into the pavement like arrows in the hearts of all New Yorkers, and nearby fire trucks that were partially submerged in the rubble.

Thanks to the care and respect that workers have demonstrated in dismantling and removing the wreckage, these images will be preserved in honor of those who were lost, and in remembrance of a black Tuesday that this nation must never forget.

The scores of companies, organizations and union members who have cooperated in clearing the site with extraordinary speed, efficiency and safety include, but are not limited to: a special team of the New York City Office of Emergency Management and the New York City Department of Design and Construction; with main contractors Turner Construction Co./Plaza Construction, Bovis Construction, Amec Construction and Tully Construction; and dozens of subcontractors, including Thornton-Tomasette Engineering, LZA Engineering, New York Crane, Bay Crane, Cranes Inc., Slattery Association, Grace Industries, Big Apple Demolition, Regional Scaffolding & Hoisting, Atlantic-Heydt Scaffolding, York Scaffolding, Weeks Marine, and Bechtel Corp.

In addition, many other entities worked to resolve the daily problems confronted by the Fire Department of New York, the New York City Police Department and the Port Authority Police Department in rescuing and recovering their own.

Every New York City agency, especially the New York City Department of Sanitation and

the Department of Environmental Protection, was involved, as were the New York State Police, The National Guard, the Federal Emergency Management Administration, the Army Corps of Engineers, Con Edison, Verizon, and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, many Members of Congress and the Senate have come to Ground Zero. They have seen devastation, but also resilience and redemption in the work that's being done there.

I know I speak for this entire body in expressing our country's deep appreciation for the risks taken and sacrifices made by the unsung heroes at Ground Zero, who have reminded us what the American spirit is all about.

PAKISTAN TIES TO TALIBAN

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I come to the House floor this evening to talk about several matters of concern regarding Pakistan.

I appreciate Pakistan's willingness to assist us in the fight against Osama bin Laden and his terrorist networks, and I know that General Musharraf continues to make a concerted effort to cooperate with the United States in our global fight against terrorism. Under the current circumstances, due to the attacks of September 11, I do feel that it is appropriate to provide economic assistance to Pakistan for General Musharraf's willingness to support the U.S. in seizing Osama bin Laden and eliminating the al Qaeda terrorist network. In fact, I also felt that it was appropriate that the economic sanctions that were in place against Pakistan were rightfully lifted by President Bush earlier this year.

However, Mr. Speaker, I stand strong in my argument against military aid to Pakistan, even under the current circumstances. I oppose the lifting of military sanctions, and I still feel the U.S. should exercise its discretion not to provide military assistance.

The Pakistani dictatorial government has in the past been directly involved in the planning and logistical support of Taliban military operations. Not only has Pakistan provided institutional support to terrorist activities by the Taliban and other groups, it has also provided weapons as a result of its irresponsible weapons export policies. Withholding military assistance to Pakistan will help pressure Musharraf to withdraw its support to terrorist groups.

Mr. Speaker, there have been several recent reports that corroborate the difficulty Pakistan has in separating itself from the Taliban. According to an article from last Saturday's New York Times, Western and Pakistani officials report that one month after the Pakistani government agreed to end its support of the Taliban, its intelligence agency was still providing safe passage

for weapons and ammunition to arm them.

In September, the U.S. issued an ultimatum to Pakistan that if they wanted to join the United States in the fight against terrorism, Pakistan had to end its ties to the Taliban.

Pakistani intelligence claims that the last sanctioned delivery of weapons to the Taliban occurred about a month after the U.S. issued this ultimatum. However, it is clear that the Inter-Services Intelligence, ISI, has perpetuated military support of the Taliban. The ISI is a powerful group of military jihadi who are not representatives of the government. Nevertheless, they operate fiercely within Pakistan; and accordingly, Pakistan inevitably engages in logistical and military support of the Taliban.

My other concern at this time, Mr. Speaker, regarding Pakistan is that it is a nuclear power. A country with nuclear power that has links to the Taliban and al Qaeda is a recipe for disaster. An article reported that nuclear experts in Pakistan may, in fact, have links to al Qaeda. The fear is that nuclear experts have the knowledge and experience to provide nuclear weapons and related technology to transfer these goods to terrorists.

The article in the New York Times reports that American intelligence officials are increasingly convinced that Pakistan may become the site of a furtive struggle between those trying to keep nuclear technology secure and those looking to export it for terrorism or for profit.

Mr. Speaker, my last comment is that historically, U.S. arms exports to Pakistan have been used against India, primarily through crossborder military action in Kashmir. Since the terrifying example of terrorism in India on October 1 when a suicide car bomb exploded in front of the Kashmir State Assembly while it was in session, there have literally been murder incidents on a daily basis in Kashmir. The escalated terrorist violence in India has been horrific and left numerous civilians and military men victim to cold-blooded murder.

Last week I read that suspected terrorists shot and killed a judge in Kashmir, along with his friends and two guards. This is the first attack on the judiciary of Jammu and Kashmir state. Over the weekend I read that an Islamic militant group invaded an Indian army convoy in Kashmir and the attack left nearly 10 men dead and over 20 wounded.

These examples of murder by Pakistani-based militant groups should be evidence enough that weapons can and will fall into the hands of terrorist networks and potentially be used against India and other U.S. allies.

Mr. Speaker, I realize that the Bush administration is not proposing any major change in policy with regard to military assistance to Pakistan, but with removal of congressional sanctions, stepped up military assistance