

FISCAL YEAR 2003 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 11, 2002—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget au- thority	Outlays	Revenues
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	0	0	24,221

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: P.L. = Public Law.

¹Section 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. To date, the Budget Committee has increased the outlay allocation in the budget resolution by \$8,793 million for this purpose. Of this amount, \$400 million is not included in the current level because the funding has not yet been enacted.

²For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the House, the budget resolution does not include budget authority or outlays for Social Security administrative expenses. As a result, current level excludes these items.

³For comparability purposes, current level budget authority excludes \$1,348 million for mass transit that is included in the continuing resolution total. 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. 353. Total budget authority including mass transit is \$1,749,141 million.

TRIBUTE TO CHINATOWN COMMUNITY OF CHICAGO

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, on Sunday, October 6, I participated in a ribbon-cutting ceremony for the Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Museum in what in Chicago is fondly called Chinatown. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen is known to many as the Father of the Chinese Revolution and the Father of the Republic of China because it was he who masterminded the plan to restore China to the common people which led to what is called the Republic of China today.

□ 2045

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was born on November 12, 1866, in Hsiangshan County near the city of Canton in southern China where he had local schooling in traditional Chinese texts until he was 13 years old, when he then went to join his brother in Hawaii. In Hawaii, he studied at the missionary school and graduated from Oahu College. He then returned to China and began his medical studies at the College of Medicine for Chinese in Hong Kong and received his medical degree in 1892.

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen practiced medicine briefly in Hong Kong in 1893, after which he became strongly involved in the political scene of China. It was in the midst of the war between the Boxer Rebellion and Europeans that Dr. Sun Yat-Sen started plans for his own revolution. In 1894, when he went to Beijing and discovered that the government had done little for the good of the people, he returned to Hawaii where he organized the Review China Society for his revolutionary purpose. A branch was established in Hong Kong as an agricultural study society; when plans were made to seize control of the government.

Unfortunately, the plans failed, which led to Dr. Sun's flight to Japan and later to London in 1896, where he was arrested and imprisoned for 12 days by the Chinese and later released. Dr. Sun did not let this stop him. He used his educational knowledge by spending time at the British Museum Library where he invented the "Three People's Principles," his most important work, which later became the fundamental basis for the government in China.

He also advocated a "five power constitution," which included the examination of unsorial branches in addi-

tion to the executive, legislative and judicial branches for purposes of control. When he returned to Japan from Europe in 1905, he formed another revolutionary society called the Tong Meng Hui, the "Chinese Revolutionary League," which consisted of his former revolutionaries in Japan and young Chinese intellectuals studying in China at that time.

Dr. Sun's league's uprising of rebels and encouraging of people to speak out in Hunan Province led to political unrest in the Ching Dynasty under the control of the Emperor Pu Yi. Also, in the fall of 1911, his Tong Meng Hui League was involved in the important uprising in the Wuchang, where rebels seized control of the government, which led to that day being called the "Double Ten Day," and led to the name change of China to the Republic of China.

In January of 1912, Dr. Sun returned to China where he was elected provisional President of the New Republic. It was during his reign that he transformed his revolutionary organization into a political party called the Nationalist Party, or Kuomintang. In early 1913, his party won more seats than any rivals since China's first-ever national elections. Later that year he was forced into exile and married his second wife Soong Ching-Ling in 1914 in Japan.

Nevertheless, Dr. Sun never gave up hope for China because he assembled a government made up of his old party when he settled in Canton. He later allied with the Communist International of Moscow due to the need for military supplies and advisers to strengthen his political organization, so that he would be able to break the hold of individual military leaders in south China and create a new unified government with forces in north China.

It was on his way to meet with the northern militarists that he fell ill and died in Beijing in March of 1925 due to an inoperable liver cancer. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's corpse became a complex political symbol, with his body being preserved and kept at a temple on the outskirts of Beijing, where people from all walks of life, including generals and political figures, came to pay homage to him.

His Kuomintang Party, after their victory about 20 years later, honored him by building a gigantic mausoleum near the capital of Nanjing, where they buried him, which made his burial an event of political enshrinement.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the community of Chinese-Americans in Chicago for establishing the Sun Yat-Sen Museum at 2245 South Wentworth Avenue.

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

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

UPDATE ON EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT DEMOCRATIC REFORM IN CUBA; AND HALTING OF NORTH- ERN IRELAND ASSEMBLY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I only plan to take about 10 minutes of the hour this evening, and I rise to discuss matters in two foreign countries. The matters are unrelated but are of a great deal of concern to me. First, I would like to turn to Cuba and then, later, to Northern Ireland.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to draw attention once again to the continued denial of peaceable efforts to bring Democratic reforms on the Island of Cuba. Early this year, over 11,000 citizens of Cuba took a courageous stand and petitioned the Cuban National Assembly to hold a nationwide referendum vote on guarantees of human rights and civil liberties. Named for the 19th century priest and Cuban independence hero, Padre Felix Varela, the Varela Project was the first ever peaceful challenge to Castro's four-decade-long control of the island.

During his visit to the island, former President and now Nobel Peace prize winner Jimmy Carter spoke about the Project on Cuban television. Because Varela received no attention from the Castro government press, this marked the first time many on the island heard of the Project.

Shortly after Carter's speech, Castro organized mass island-wide demonstrations as a sign of "so-called" support for the Cuban socialist system of government. Castro then started his own "petition," forcing almost all of Cuba's voting population to sign in support of an amendment to the Cuban constitution mandating the current government structure as "untouchable."