

the concurrent budget resolution in the following amounts.

I ask to print tables 1 and 2 in the RECORD, which reflect the changes made to the committee's allocation and to the budget aggregates.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE 1.—REVISED ALLOCATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, 2002
(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays
Current Allocation:		
General Purpose Discretionary	547,944	537,907
Highways	0	28,489
Mass Transit	0	5,275
Conservation	1,760	1,232
Mandatory	358,567	350,837
Total	908,271	923,740
Adjustments:		
General Purpose Discretionary	1,500	0
Highways	0	0
Mass Transit	0	0
Conservation	0	0
Mandatory	0	0
Total	1,500	0
Revised Allocation:		
General Purpose Discretionary	549,444	537,907
Highways	0	28,489
Mass Transit	0	5,275
Conservation	1,760	1,232
Mandatory	358,567	350,837
Total	909,771	923,740

TABLE 2.—REVISED BUDGET AGGREGATES, 2002
(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Surplus
Current allocation: Budget Resolution	1,516,219	1,481,928	186,737
Adjustments: Emergency funds, FEMA	1,500	0	0
Revised allocation: Budget Resolution	1,517,719	1,481,928	186,737

EMPOWERING STUDENTS TO PREVENT GUN VIOLENCE IN SCHOOLS

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, over the past several years, there have been a number of incidents of gun violence in our schools. Tragedies such as the shootings at Columbine High School in Littleton, CO, have amplified concerns among students across the Nation that gun violence could happen in their schools.

Many organizations have initiated efforts to help students cope with their fear. The National Crime Prevention Council, NCPC, for example, has developed a list of "12 Things Students Can Do" to stop school violence. Some of the suggestions include, reporting any crime immediately to school authorities or police and reporting suspicious or worrisome behavior or talk by other students to a teacher or counselor. There are also recommendations for students to manage their anger effectively and to refuse to bring a weapon to school, refuse to carry a weapon for another, and refuse to keep silent about those who carry weapons. The complete list can be found on the NCPC website at <http://www.ncpc.org/2schvio2.htm>. Every student should

read this list and consider involvement in the safety and security of his or her own school.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Madam President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred February 9, 1993, in Hartford, CT. Johny Pittman, 29, and John L. Pittman, 21, allegedly robbed, abducted, and sexually assaulted a gay man. The assailants allegedly asked the victim if he was gay before assaulting him. They were charged with a hate crime and four other offenses related to the incident.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

IN MEMORY OF JOSEPH CURSEEN, JR. AND THOMAS MORRIS, JR.

Mrs. CLINTON. Madam President, I rise today to pay tribute to two men who lost their lives while serving their country, and to express the profound sorrow that our entire country feels as a result of this loss. I want to extend my deepest sympathies to the families of Joseph Curseen, Jr. of Clinton, MD and Thomas Morris, Jr. of Suitland, MD. I commend their service to our country, which combined totals nearly 50 years, and pay tribute to the honorable lives they lived.

The sudden deaths of two District of Columbia postal employees a few weeks ago shook our nation. We have come to realize that in our battle against terrorism at home, our postal workers, men and women in uniform, are on the front lines.

Joseph Curseen, Jr., 47, an employee of the United States Postal Service for 15 years, never missed a day of work—a truly commendable feat. He worked evenings at the Brentwood Road mail facility in Northeast Washington, D.C. where he supervised bar coding machines that handled government mail. Mr. Curseen was dedicated to his community and served as president of the homeowners' association. He helped institute a neighborhood watch and, although he did not have children of his own, he helped build the neighborhood playground. Shortly before his death, Mr. Curseen, concerned about speeding traffic, went door to door to urge his neighbors to sign a petition to install speed bumps in their neighborhood. One of his neighbors has pledged to

carry on Mr. Curseen's petition drive for the speed bumps.

A religious man, who led a bible study group at work and was often the first one at church on Saturdays, Mr. Curseen never forgot the Washington, D.C. neighborhood where he was raised and often returned to visit his old church and school. The Reverend Lowell Chase of Our Lady of Perpetual Help church in Washington said of Mr. Curseen, He was just a good and honorable man who did his duty in a very simple and responsible way.

The account of Mr. Curseen's illness and sudden death is tragic. On a Tuesday, he started feeling ill, but assumed it was just a cold. Despite his worsening pain in the following days, he insisted on going to work, and was upset on Friday when he had to leave work early because he was so ill.

Mr. Curseen did not suspect that his illness might be something more dangerous than a cold. He was not worried that he might have contracted anthrax, according to his wife Celestine, because the Postmaster-General had told the workers that there was little risk of infection from sealed envelopes at mail sorting facilities. Still, Mr. Curseen took some precautions and purchased rubber gloves and shared them with seven co-workers.

In church that Saturday, he fainted. The medics who came to revive him asked if he wanted to go to the hospital. Replying that it would not be necessary, Mr. Curseen went to work instead. At work, he felt worse and decided to go to the hospital. There, he was treated for flu-like symptoms and released only to faint again on Sunday, this time at home. His family rushed him to the hospital where he died six hours later.

His sister, Joan Jackson, has remarked,

And I just feel that my brother did not die in vain; that he is an example, he is a saint, he's a martyr for this country. He's every man, and . . . He's an example to us of how this affects home, how it affects us in all of our lifestyles.

Thomas Morris, Jr., 55, fondly called "Moe" by those who knew him, had 32 years of service with the Postal Service. His strong work ethic—he often worked overtime on the night shift—was well known. He had a passion for bowling and served as president of the "Tuesday Morning Mixed League" at the Parkland Bowl in Silver Hill, Maryland. Mr. Morris was dedicated to his family. He leaves behind his wife, Mary, a son, two stepchildren and three grandchildren.

Mr. Morris was an intensely private man and, in keeping with this, his family requested that people who knew him not share their memories of him with the media.

Washington Mayor Anthony Williams, who attended Morris' funeral, said of him, "He was a man who worked in the Post Office, a God-fearing man, a diligent man trying to support his family."