

PULASKI COUNTY—1992 HOMICIDES AGES 13 TO 24—  
Continued

Name	Race/ sex	Age
31. Anthony Hughes	B/M	19
32. Eric Hill	B/M	20
33. Edward Perkins	B/M	23
34. William Guydon III	B/M	23
35. Soderick Martin	B/M	14
36. Mark Trice	B/M	24
37. Kevin Cohen	B/M	19
38. Michael Stray	B/M	14

## TRIBUTE TO J. MICHAEL HALL

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Mike Hall, who is retiring after a distinguished career in the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government.

Mike began his career at the White House Budget Office, now called the Office of Management and Budget, in 1971. Until 1975, he served as budget and program analyst for activities of the Department of Commerce and Small Business Administration.

His educational background prepared him well for Budget Office work, as well as for his future specialty in Congress. Mike graduated from the University of Illinois in 1967 majoring in economics and received an MBA in 1970, concentrating in finance. For the last 18 years, Mike has been a professional staff member of the Senate Appropriations Committee. During that time, he has served as staff director of four domestic subcommittees, and probably knows as much about the operations of Government, certainly the Congress, as anyone around. On behalf of all the members and staff of the committee, we wish to express our sincere appreciation for his dedicated service.

On a personal note, let me just say Mike was one of the best at putting complicated hearings together on very short notice. Since I became chairman of the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Subcommittee in 1989, I tested him plenty. Mike, time and time again, exhibited a real talent for organizing complex tasks, so that hearings, mark-ups, and floor action were efficiently and effectively accomplished. This is a huge subcommittee, with annual appropriations exceeding \$260 billion, and more than 800 programs. Of course, Mike didn't do all the work alone; he managed a subcommittee staff of seven and, as a unit, they always seemed to have the right answers at the right time.

Before he came to the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee, Mike was the minority staff director of the Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee from 1981 to 1987. During that time, he also served as transportation legislative assistant and Budget Committee transportation senior analyst for Senator Chiles, who is now Governor of Florida.

From 1977 to 1981, Mike was staff director of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Subcommittee. His first staff di-

rector assignment was the District of Columbia Appropriations Subcommittee from 1975 to 1977. In addition to Lawton Chiles, he worked closely with Chairman LEAHY, the senior Senator from Vermont, at this juncture.

Appropriations staff work is very demanding, requiring good judgment, the ability to function well under pressure, and great accuracy and technical skills. All these attributes will serve Mike well in his future endeavors.

Even though Mike's jobs have always been demanding, he still found time to be active in community service. He has served as a board member of the Arlington Retirement Housing Corp., chairman of the Arlington County Planning Commission, treasurer of the Arlington County Democratic Party, president of the South Arlington Civic Association, and on numerous county advisory committees and task forces. He has been chairman of the board of trustees of his local 600-member church with a quarter million dollar budget and previously led volunteer activities of the nine-member board. As a Peace Corps volunteer, he taught in a provincial high school in Thailand and organized and taught evening classes for adults.

Let me also express my thanks to Mike's family, his wife Natalie, and children Sarah, age 18; Kate, age 16; and Matthew, age 14. Over the years, they have tolerated the unpredictable working hours of Senate life, and this invariably imposes hardships on all family members.

I know Mike is really too young to retire for good. He's just moving from the public sector to the private sector and I wish him well. With seemingly boundless energy and enthusiasm, I have every confidence he will succeed at whatever he undertakes.

POLISH-AMERICAN HERITAGE  
MONTH

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. President, I am proud to join with Senator SIMON and my fellow colleagues in commemorating "Polish American Heritage Month." At this time, I rise to celebrate the spirit of Polish-Americans and to recognize the outstanding accomplishments of this community throughout the history of this country.

More than 10 million Americans are proud to claim Polish ancestry. Ten percent of this total reside in my home State of Michigan and hold positions in many areas of our society.

It is only appropriate that we celebrate the contributions of Polish-Americans during the month of October because on the 11th of this month, we honor one of the great Americans of Polish descent, Count Casimir Pulaski. His heroic participation in the Revolutionary War reached an abrupt halt on that date in 1779 when he died defending Savannah, GA, from British forces. Known today as the Father of the American cavalry, Pulaski's idealism and strong belief in democracy and

freedom brought him from Poland to fight for American independence.

Another famous Polish-American, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, also distinguished himself as a Revolutionary War hero by strengthening the fortifications at Saratoga, NY. He helped engineer the turning point of the War for American Independence by defeating the British forces at Saratoga.

These are only two examples of the many Polish-Americans who have had an impact on our society and have enriched our national heritage. Yet, all Polish-Americans are living symbols of the commitment to freedom and liberty which Pulaski and Kosciuszko represented. The Polish-American community has long fought for freedom and human rights in Poland, offering their support in the form of sorely needed moral and material assistance. Now that Poland has shed its Communist rulers, Americans of Polish ancestry can rejoice and renew ties to their homeland in ways which were impossible only a few short years ago.

The Polish-American community has taken great care to safeguard cherished Polish traditions while keeping pace with the changing needs and concerns of its members in our modern society. In fact, much of Polish culture has become an important part of our own national history.

Mr. President, as we celebrate this "Polish American Heritage Month," let us acknowledge with deep appreciation the many lasting contributions of Polish-Americans to this great country, and the richness they bestow upon America's diverse cultural fabric.

FROM THE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM  
RESTORATION ACT

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, just the other day, the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993, a bill designed to restore legal safeguards for the free exercise of religion undermined by a 1990 Supreme Court decision, passed the Senate by a nearly unanimous vote of 97 to 3. I am pleased to say that I was a cosponsor of this important legislation and that I voted for its final passage.

I wish the RECORD to clearly reflect my disappointment, however, that an amendment offered by Senator REED to expressly exempt prisons from the bill's requirements failed. Although a supporter of the fundamental aims of the bill, Mr. President, I was—and remain—concerned that prison administrators will be required by the Religious Freedom Act to accommodate inmate demands for special treatment, such as special diets and dress privileges, that will be both costly to State prison systems and potential security risks.

For example, in my own State of California, the warden of San Quentin—having noticed particular patterns in recent escape attempts—banned certain kinds of civilian clothing. That regulation was successfully challenged

by inmates in State court on the grounds that the regulation was not the "least restrictive means" of achieving the prison system's objective of increased security. Rather, the court held that the prison could and should have hired more staff to meet that end.

Although reversed on appeal, this decision illustrates the special litigation burden that the least restrictive means test required by the Religious Freedom Act can and will impose on already overburdened and financially strapped prison systems. Requests by inmates for special diets, as well, will only exacerbate the problem.

Constitutional law is by nature a matter of striking the right balance between society's needs and individual rights, Mr. President. I commend Senator REID for his attempt to recalibrate the balance in a reasonable and measured way to prevent the abuse of necessary and well-intentioned bill. It is unfortunate that a majority of our colleagues did not join us in that effort.

Nonetheless, Mr. President, by once again making absolutely clear that Government may burden the free exercise of religion only for the most compelling of reasons and in the narrowest possible way, the Religious Freedom Restoration Act repairs serious damage done to a pillar of our democracy. That is why I, and virtually all of my colleagues in the U.S. Senate, resoundingly approved this important legislation.

Thank you, Mr. President.

#### IRRESPONSIBLE CONGRESS? HERE'S TODAY'S BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the Federal debt stood at \$4,420,682,377,339.12 as of the close of business yesterday, October 28. Averaged out, every man, woman, and child in America owes a part of this massive debt, and that per capita share is \$17,210.54.

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, the following unanimous-consent requests have been cleared on the Republican side of the aisle.

#### WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK

#### NATIONAL ADOPTION WEEK

#### NATIONAL RED RIBBON WEEK FOR A DRUG FREE AMERICA

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from and the Senate proceed en bloc to the immediate consideration of Senate Joint Resolutions 135, 145, and 147; the joint resolutions each to be read a third time, passed, the preambles be agreed to en bloc, the motions to reconsider be

laid upon the table en bloc; that the consideration of each item appear individually in the RECORD; and that any statements appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CONRAD). Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 135) designating the week beginning October 25, 1993, as "World Population Awareness Week", was deemed read the third time and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

#### S.J. RES. 135

Whereas the population of the world today exceeds 5.5 billion and increases at the rate of some 100 million per year;

Whereas more than 90 percent of world population growth occurs in developing countries, those least able to provide even basic services for their citizens;

Whereas rapid population growth and overconsumption are major deterrents to sustainable development;

Whereas 40 countries with 40 percent of the population of the developing world are currently unable to provide enough food for their inhabitants to meet average nutritional requirements;

Whereas the global community has for more than 25 years recognized the basic right of individuals to voluntarily and responsibly determine the number and spacing of their children;

Whereas expanded accessibility to family planning has led to a world with 400 million fewer people than there might have been;

Whereas at least one-half of the women of reproductive age in developing countries want to limit the number of their children, but lack the means or ability to gain access to modern family planning methods;

Whereas numerous studies provide compelling evidence of a strong correlation between a smaller desired family size and the elevation of the status of women, especially through opening educational and employment opportunities; and

Whereas preparations are underway for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo, Egypt, focusing world attention on the integral linkage between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development—more specifically, the importance of family planning, the role of women, the effects of migration, the need for increased resources, and the devastation caused by AIDS: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week beginning October 25, 1993, is designated as "World Population Awareness Week," and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such a week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.*

So the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 145) to designate the period commencing on November 21, 1993, and ending on November 27, 1993, and the period commencing on November 20, 1994, and ending on November 26, 1994, each as "National Adoption Week," was deemed read the third time and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

#### S.J. RES. 145

Whereas Thanksgiving week has been commemorated as "National Adoption Week" for the past 15 years;

Whereas the Congress recognizes that belonging to a secure, loving, and permanent family is every child's right;

Whereas the President of the United States has actively promoted the benefits of adoption by implementing a Federal program to encourage Federal employees to consider adoption;

Whereas approximately 36,000 children who may be characterized as having special needs, such as being of school age, being members of a sibling group, being members of a minority group, or having physical, mental, or emotional disabilities are now in foster care or in institutions financed at public expense and are legally free for adoption;

Whereas public and private barriers inhibiting the placement of special needs children must be reviewed and removed where possible to assure their adoption;

Whereas the adoption of institutionalized or foster care children by capable parents into permanent homes would ensure an opportunity for their continued happiness and long-range well-being;

Whereas the public and prospective parents must be informed that there are children available for adoption;

Whereas the media, agencies, adoptive parent and advocacy groups, civic and church groups, businesses, and industries will provide publicity and information to heighten community awareness of the crucial needs of children available for adoption; and

Whereas the recognition of Thanksgiving week as "National Adoption Week" is in the best interest of adoptable children and in the best interest of the public generally: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the period commencing on November 21, 1993, and ending on November 27, 1993, and the period commencing on November 20, 1994, and ending on November 26, 1994, are each designated as "National Adoption Week", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe each week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.*

So the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 147) designating October 23, 1993, through October 30, 1993, as "National Red Ribbon Week for a Drug-Free America," was deemed read the third time and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

#### S.J. RES. 147

Joint resolution designating October 23, 1993, through October 30, 1993, as "National Red Ribbon Week for a Drug-Free America".

Whereas substance abuse has reached epidemic proportions and is of major concern to all Americans;

Whereas substance abuse is a major public health threat and is one of the major causes of preventable disease, disability, and death in the United States today;

Whereas illegal drug use is not limited to persons of a particular age, gender, or socioeconomic status;

Whereas the drug problem appears to be insurmountable, but the United States has begun to lay the foundation to combat the use of illegal drugs;

Whereas the United States must continue the important strides made to combat substance abuse;