

possible for more families to feel secure in this country again.

Mr. President, I thank the Presiding Officer and look forward to the vote tomorrow morning.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO JEROME HOLTZMAN

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable and legendary Illinoisan, Jerome Holtzman. Mr. Holtzman was a pioneer of baseball writing and renowned for his numerous accomplishments. He passed away on July 19 at the age of 81.

The first official historian of Major League Baseball, Holtzman wrote about the game, but truly he cared about the people. He was known for spending time with umpires before games and was able to bring generations of fans together through his columns.

Jerome Holtzman was a true American success story. In 1943, at the youthful age of 17, he started his newspaper career as a copy boy for the Chicago Times. After 2 years in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II, he covered high school sports at the Times and Sun-Times.

He started at the bottom, but he impressed many along the way. Holtzman stayed on as a baseball beat writer and columnist at the Chicago Sun-Times for 30 years. It was at the Sun-Times where Holtzman met his wife Marilyn Ryan. With their five children, they lived in Evanston—in a home frequented by baseball fans and Jerome Holtzman fans. He spent the last 10 years of his career writing for the Chicago Tribune.

One of the most distinguished honors Holtzman achieved over his remarkable career was the induction into the writers' wing of the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1989. His colleagues knew him as "the Dean," a nickname given to him by fellow Hall of Famer Billy Williams. The nickname reflects his stature as a baseball-writing "lifer" and his loyal dedication to the game.

Among his accomplishments was the creation of the save. Holtzman's save rule became an official Major League Baseball statistic that acknowledges effective relief pitching. Acknowl-

edging his profound influence, former Sun-Times columnist Bill Gleason stated, "The reality is, he revolutionized baseball."

In addition to his columns, Holtzman was the author of six books, including a classic titled "No Cheering in the Press Box." Many columnists considered his book required reading and a foundation to baseball writing. Cubs Chairman Crane Kenney remembered Holtzman as "an accomplished writer who earned respect from both his readers and from those whom he covered."

Jerome Holtzman will be remembered as a great friend and mentor. Chicago and baseball fans across the Nation have lost a celebrated sportswriter and icon, but future generations will continue to remember his great legacy and influential contributions to the game.

CAPTURE OF RADOVAN KARADZIC

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition today to commend Serbian authorities for apprehending former Republika Srpska president Radovan Karadzic. Earlier this month we marked the 13th anniversary of the genocide at Srebrenica. The arrest this week of Radovan Karadzic, in connection with that crime, shows that it is never too late to seek justice for the terrible crimes committed during the 1992-95 war in Bosnia. Over a decade after being indicted for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, ICTY, at The Hague, Radovan Karadzic was arrested on Monday, July 21, outside Belgrade.

Radovan Karadzic's arrest represents a significant breakthrough for international jurisprudence. Serge Brammertz, prosecutor of the war crimes tribunal in The Hague, said, "This is a very important day for the victims who have waited for this arrest for over a decade." "It is also an important day for international justice because it clearly demonstrates that nobody is beyond the reach of the law and that sooner or later all fugitives will be brought to justice."

Richard Holbrooke, who brokered the Dayton Accords in 1995 which ended the war in Bosnia, said, "This is a historic event." "Of the three most evil men of the Balkans, Milosevic, Karadzic and Mladic, I thought Karadzic was the worst. The reason was that Karadzic was a real racist believer. Karadzic really enjoyed ordering the killing of Muslims. . . ."

Richard Dicker, director of Human Rights Watch's International Justice Program, said, "Radovan Karadzic personified impunity for more than a decade, but his efforts to run the clock on justice have failed." "This arrest offers hope to the victims of the horrific crimes that occurred here. We welcome this long-overdue arrest and look forward to his fair trial in The Hague."

I commend the Serbian Government for the resolve it has demonstrated in

arresting Mr. Karadzic. I think it is vital that Mr. Karadzic be transferred to The Hague in due course, and that the search for Republika Srpska military commander General Ratko Mladic continue. It is vital that the international community, including the United States, continue to support efforts to bring justice for these crimes, not just in The Hague, but also at the local level in Bosnia, where lack of resources and other obstacles mean that many victims continue to wait for justice for the crimes committed against them. To that end, local war crimes trials for thousands of other suspected perpetrators from the Bosnia atrocities must receive support to overcome the challenges they face in order to seal any remaining impunity gaps in Bosnia.

To echo a statement I made on the Senate floor on February 11, 1998, it is my sense that if the war crimes tribunal at The Hague is successful, if we can bring the rule of law into the international arena, we may have the most important institutional change in international relations of the past century.

ADVANCING AMERICA'S PRIORITIES ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, earlier this week, I joined the majority leader in the introduction of S. 3297, the Advancing America's Priorities Act. The majority leader selected 35 legislative items from the jurisdiction of seven Senate committees, including eight bills from that of the Senate Judiciary Committee, for this effort. These are all measures with bipartisan support and, we believe, the support of a strong bipartisan majority of the Senate. I have moved several through the Judiciary Committee, and several have already passed the House. All have the support of all Democratic Senators, and all were cleared for unanimous Senate passage, but each has been stalled on the Senate floor by Republican objection.

One key bill included in this package is the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act. I thank Senator DODD and Congressman LEWIS for their tireless work on this bill over the last 4 years. It will strengthen the ability of the Federal Government to investigate and prosecute unsolved murders from the civil rights era. It would create new cold case units in the Justice Department and FBI dedicated to investigating and prosecuting unsolved cases involving violations of criminal civil rights statutes which resulted in death and occurred before January 1, 1970. The Senate legislation was introduced on February 8, 2007. I was proud to cosponsor Senator DODD's bill. The Judiciary Committee reported it by unanimous consent as amended on June 20, 2007, more than a year ago. The House legislation passed the House on June 20, 2007, more than a year ago, by a vote of 422 to 2. Its Republican cosponsors include Senator COCHRAN,