

on those committing atrocities as we speak in Kosovo—that that kind of conduct is going to be treated in a very severe and tough manner by the War Crimes Tribunal. This involves having the War Crimes Tribunal follow up on those who have been indicted, like Mladic and Karadzic, and it also involves the War Crimes Tribunal acting aggressively to gather evidence about Milosevic and any others who may be perpetrating crimes against humanity.

At a time when we are looking for a supplemental appropriation, we ought to be as certain as we can be that the War Crimes Tribunal is adequately funded. I have had occasion to visit the War Crimes Tribunal three times in The Hague and have noted a very serious group of dedicated prosecutors, headed by Chief Prosecutor Louise Arbour. But that contingent has been laboring with insufficient resources. Only recently their courtrooms have increased from one to three, and a substantial increase in their budget was achieved when the 1999 budget was increased from the 1998 level of \$68.8 million to slightly more than \$100 million to take care of the prosecutions in Bosnia and Croatia.

That leaves open the question about what is going to happen with respect to the prosecutions in Kosovo. It is vital that efforts be ongoing contemporaneously with these atrocities to gather evidence while it is fresh. From my own experience as a prosecuting attorney, I can say firsthand—gather the evidence while the eyewitnesses are available, while the recollections are fresh and while the tangible physical evidence is present.

There may be a necessity—and it is a very unpleasant subject but one of the facts of life in Bosnia, Croatia and now Kosovo—that mass graves be uncovered for tangible evidence of these atrocities. An inquiry today gave me the preliminary bit of advice that there is a request for some \$5 million for documentation support for the War Crimes Tribunal. I have made the request that further information be forthcoming so that when the Appropriations Committee considers these supplemental matters, that we have in hand the needs of the War Crimes Tribunal. This will put all would-be war criminals on notice that these matters are going to be very, very vigorously pursued. It would be a very, very strong blow for international law and international justice to have a War Crimes Tribunal indictment at the earliest possible time branding Milosevic a war criminal for all to see. I think that would inevitably have a profound effect everywhere, including in Belgrade, including in Serbia, including in the Republic of Yugoslavia.

So, these are questions which I hope we can have answers to in the forthcoming days when I do believe my colleagues will be willing to share my sense that the fighting men and women need to be supported on this \$5.45 billion request from the Pentagon and on

the almost \$500 million for humanitarian aid. But we need to use this as an occasion to find out if we have adequate military strength to carry on the war which we have undertaken and to discharge the kind of commitments that we have made worldwide. We also need to take a close look at the burden sharing with our allies and to make sure that the important work of the War Crimes Tribunal is adequately funded.

In the absence of anyone else on the floor seeking recognition, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative assistant proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

REMEMBERING AL BULLOCK

Mr. ABRAHAM. Madam President I rise to note the passing of a great Republican and a great American. Dr. Albert E. Bullock died on April 7 at the age of 72 at his home in Kensington, Maryland. He had been fighting cancer for some time.

Al, as he was known by everyone who knew him, was the husband of my able and dedicated office manager, Katja Bullock. He was also a dedicated dentist and a devoted Republican activist who lived life to the fullest and brought energy and humor to everything he did.

Born in Washington, Al served in the United States Navy during World War II and was awarded both the Victory Medal and the American Theatre Ribbon. When he was honorably discharged in 1946, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal sent him a letter expressing "the Navy's pride" in his service. He became a life-long member of American Legion Post 268 in Wheaton, Maryland.

Al attended the University of Maryland and graduated from Georgetown University's School of Dentistry in 1952. He served as a Clinical Instructor at Georgetown immediately after graduating and published original scientific articles in the District of Columbia Dental Society Journal and the Southern California Journal of Orthodontics. He was elected to the National Dental Honor Fraternity and named a Fellow of the Royal Society of Health.

Al was an integral part of his community. He was particularly active and important in the Montgomery County Republican Party. And his positions in the party were numerous. He served twice as Montgomery County Republican Party Chairman and was a regular fixture on the County's Republican Central Committee between 1982 and 1994.

He also served as Executive Director of Maryland's Reagan for President Committee and as a member of Mary-

land's Electoral College. In 1994 he was the Republican nominee for Maryland State Senate.

During the Reagan Administration Al served on the National Advisory Council on Child Nutrition and the National Advisory Committee on the National Health Service Corps.

But it was perhaps as a mentor to young conservatives that Al had his greatest effect on politics. Literally dozens of Washington interns at one time or another stayed with the Bullocks or attended one of the many events hosted at their home. Across America today, there are many active Republicans who were strengthened in their convictions by Al and Katja Bullock.

Indeed, many of us believe there is a political dynasty forming in the Bullock family. Al would allow himself to be put up for elective office in heavily Democratic Montgomery County because no one else wanted the task of losing. But he must have had some effect because his son, also named Al, made a respectable showing in his own run for public office. And everyone agrees that Al's grandson, Al the third, who at a quite tender age was already defending his grandfather on the stump, could just be the one to turn Montgomery County Republican.

Al Bullock knew how important it is to keep active in political life. But he also knew that politics is not all of life. He was a strong family man as well as a dedicated professional who took great pride in his work and in this relations with his patients. He also was active as a member of the American Light Opera Company, serving on its Board of Trustees and as Chairman in 1965.

The story goes, in fact, that Katja fell in love with Al when, seeing him for an emergency dental procedure, she was soothed by the strains of opera as Al worked on her teeth.

I will always remember Al's winning combination of humor and dedication to conservative principles. He led a full and colorful life, in which he met many of the great public figures of our age. It was a great honor for anyone in public life to make it to the photographic hall of fame lining the Bullock family's front stairs. I was happy to see last Christmas that my own photo had made it to one corner of that hallway, overshadowed by pictures of more than one President.

My heartfelt condolences go to Katja, Al's son Albert, his daughter-in-law Katie and grandsons Albert and Seamus, as well as his sister, Betty Sorrell.

Al will be sorely missed by everyone lucky enough to know him.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call.

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

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

AUTHORIZING THE AWARD OF A CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO ROSA PARKS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will report S. 531.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 531) to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Rosa Parks in recognition of her contributions to the Nation.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. ABRAHAM. Madam President, I wish to express my appreciation to Senator LOTT for bringing forward this unanimous consent agreement to discharge an important piece of legislation from the Banking Committee.

I also thank the original cosponsors of this bill, Senators SESSIONS, LEVIN, KENNEDY and HARKIN for their support, along with 74 other colleagues who have cosponsored this bill.

Our intent is to honor one of the most important figures in the American civil rights movement, Rosa Parks. This legislation would honor Mrs. Parks with a Congressional gold medal in recognition of her immense contributions to our nation over a lifetime committed to furthering civil rights in our nation.

Rosa Louise McCauley was born in Tuskegee, Alabama in 1913. At age 2 she moved to her grandparents' farm in Pine Level, Alabama with her mother, Leona McCauley, and younger brother, Sylvester. Her mother, a school teacher, taught her at home until, at age 11, she enrolled in the Montgomery Industrial School for Girls.

The young Miss McCauley cleaned classrooms to pay her tuition, then moved on to attend Booker T. Washington High School. She was forced to leave that school to take care of her sick mother.

In 1932 she married Raymond Parks. Mr. Parks, who was largely self-taught, supported his wife, Rosa's, desire to finish high school and to attend Alabama State College, which she did.

The couple settled in Montgomery, Alabama, where they were active in the local chapter of the NAACP and the Montgomery Voters League.

Mrs. Parks worked to register African American voters and to fight the violence and injustice visited upon them under segregation.

As Mrs. Parks put it, "There were cases of flogging, peonage, murder, and rape." During this time the NAACP "didn't seem to have too many successes. It was more a matter of trying to challenge the powers that be, and to let it be known that we did not wish to continue being second-class citizens."

Rosa Parks issued that challenge to the powers that be. And her brave act

helped bring down the system of segregation in this country.

The story has been told many times of how Mrs. Parks, employed as a seamstress in a local department store, boarded a Montgomery city bus on December 1, 1955. After a few stops, a number of white people got on the bus—too many to fit into the seats in the "whites only" section. Seeing a white man standing on his bus, the driver ordered Mrs. Parks and three other African Americans to give up their seats to him.

The other three people moved, but Rosa Parks had had enough. As she reflected later, "I kept thinking about my mother and my grandparents, and how strong they were. I knew there was a possibility of being mistreated, but an opportunity was being given to me to do what I had asked of others."

Mrs. Parks showed her strength by refusing to give up her seat. She was arrested, she was taken to jail and four days later she was convicted of disorderly conduct. Her crime? Refusing to be treated as a second class citizen.

Even before this unjust conviction was handed down, indeed, the very day after Mrs. Parks' arrest, the response, born of righteous indignation, had begun. Mrs. Parks had set in motion events that would change the face of the United States forever.

On December 2, the Women's Political Council distributed fliers throughout the community encouraging African Americans to boycott the Montgomery bus system on the day of Mrs. Parks' trial.

A meeting was held at Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, whose pastor was the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. This meeting, held to plan the boycott, included the reverend Ralph Abernathy, Reverend King and Jo Ann Robinson of the Women's Political Council.

The boycott was an astounding success, and on the day of Mrs. Parks' trial the Montgomery Improvement Association was formed with Dr. King as spokesman and president.

The Montgomery Improvement Association took over management of the bus boycott, which was to last 381 days, and filed suit on behalf of those against whom the bus company had discriminated.

In the face of widespread harassment, threats and even bombs, the brave people of the Montgomery Improvement Association, along with their supporters, kept up their boycott while their case made its way through the courts.

Finally, on November 13, 1956, the Supreme Court held Montgomery's bus segregation unconstitutional. After a brief period of defiance the segregationists gave in, and the boycott ended.

Of course this was far from the end of the battle for civil rights in America. But it was an important event, spurring the civil rights movement to further action.

Through marches, boycotts, civil disobedience and the power of their prin-

ciples, members of the civil rights movement broke down the barriers of legal discrimination and established equality before the law as a reality for all Americans.

Rosa Parks set these historic events in motion. Because of her faith, perseverance and quiet dignity, all Americans have been freed from the moral stain of segregation.

But Rosa Parks paid a price for her principles. She was arrested. She lost her job. She could not find work. And she was constantly harassed.

Fortunately for my state of Michigan, Mrs. Parks' bother, Sylvester, had resettled in Detroit, and the Parks family joined him there in 1957.

For over 40 years now, Michigan has been a particular beneficiary of Mrs. Parks' work on behalf of civil rights and her efforts to educate young people in particular.

And this mother of the civil rights movement, as she is known throughout our nation, continues to be active in the struggle for equality and the empowerment of the disenfranchised.

In 1965 she joined the staff of U.S. Representative JOHN CONYERS, where she worked until her retirement in 1988.

After the death of her husband in 1987 she founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development.

This non-profit organization helps young people achieve their full potential. Over 5,000 young people have participated in the Institute's "Pathways to Freedom" tour, which traces parts of the Underground Railroad along which escaped slaves traveled to safety. The Institute also runs local programs offering summer school, tutoring programs and life-skills classes.

Ms. Parks has received many awards in recognition of her efforts for racial harmony, including the Springarn Award, the NAACP's highest honor for civil rights contributions, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Nation's highest civilian honor, and the first International Freedom Conductor Award from the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center.

Throughout her long life, Rosa Parks has shown that one woman can make a real difference. She has shown all of us the power of conviction and quiet dignity in pursuit of justice and empowerment. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting legislation to bestow upon her the Congressional gold medal she so well deserves.

Madam President, I was thinking about Rosa Parks as I came to the floor today. I remembered an incident that I briefly mentioned when we introduced this legislation, an incident of my own. It was the first I had heard of Rosa Parks, although her name wasn't specifically mentioned, or at least it did not register at the time. As an elementary schoolchild, probably around, I would guess, in 1962, 1963—somewhere in the second, third, fourth grade—I remember the teacher in my classroom talking about this incident, this