

a few months at the Zamosc ghetto with his parents and then five years in several concentration camps. In Buchenwald, he was a member of the Resistance and served as a covert teacher for the children incarcerated there. He was liberated on April 11, 1945.

After the war, he began writing furiously and prolifically for the next 53 years until his death. He chronicled the slave-labor camps and death factories in a six-volume Yiddish series called "Oysgebrente Likht", which means "Extinguished Candles".

In 1955, Strigler published two volumes called "Arm in Arm with the Wind," a historical novel about Jewish life in Poland in the 17th and 18th centuries.

His newspaper career began in Warsaw just before the war and flourished in Paris after the war. In France, he served as editor of *Unzer Vort* (Our world), a Yiddish daily.

While in New York, he was offered the editorship of the *Kemfer*, a position he held until 1995. He published such classic Yiddish writers as Abraham Reizen, H. Leivik, Chaim Grade, and Jacob Glatstein.

In 1978, Strigler was awarded the Itzak Manger Prize in Jewish Literature, one of the most distinguished prizes in the field.

He became editor of the *Yiddish Forward* in 1987, following the retirement of Simon Weber, and he remained at its helm until last month.

"The death of Strigler marks not only a sad transition for his colleagues in the Yiddish, Russian, and English editions of the *Forward* but also a milestone in the area of Yiddish-language journalism and the literature of the Holocaust," the English-language *Forward* said in an obituary.

I ask to have printed in the *RECORD* the English edition of the *Forward's* moving editorial tribute to this talented journalist.

MORDECHAI STRIGLER

Mordechai Strigler, the editor of the *Yiddish Forward* who died Sunday at the age of 76, was one of the giants. Born at Zamosc, Poland, he became famous at a young age as a genius of Talmud. He was apprenticed to the greatest sages of his time. He was at the barricades in Warsaw when the Germans invaded. He fled toward Russia, but was captured by the Nazis, who cast him into concentration camps. His parents and three of his seven sisters perished. He himself was in, among other camps, Maidenek, Skarhisko and Buchenwald, where he was a member of the Resistance and where on liberation he was spotted by Meyer Levin, who wrote about his heroism in his memoir "In Search". Levin told of Strigler gathering children secretly in the barracks and teaching them Yiddish and Hebrew. He had lost his pre-war manuscripts during the war. It is said that upon liberation he began writing furiously. He continued until weeks before he died. He turned out cycles of poetry and novels, as well as biblical commentaries and analysis of rabbinic responsa and thousands of items of journalism—editorials, dispatches, criticism and feuilletons. Moving to Paris immediately after the war, he became editor of *Unzer Vort* and joined the Labor Zionist movement. As editor of the *Yiddisher*

Kemfer and, later, the *Yiddish Forward* as well, he maintained a courteous and gentle exterior, but it belied an extraordinary toughness. No matter how others around him might fume, he would go on doing what he thought was right. His achievements are well known. He touched Jews the world over, inspired his colleagues and set a standard to which all the editors of the *Forward*, in Yiddish, Russian, and English, look up.

Yet for all these achievements, there was a dimension to Mordechai Strigler that remained a mystery, even to many of us who worked in the same editorial rooms with him for years. It had to do with his spiritual journey. Had history taken a different turn, it is as a Torah sage that he might be remembered today. But the Holocaust shook his faith and led him to quarrel with God. He emerged to write poetry and fiction. He entered the political fray for the labor faction. Hope came to him from the establishment of the Jewish state, which became, along with Jewish unity, his abiding passion. After he reached America, he began corresponding with a young woman in Jerusalem, Esther Bonni, a scientist. When they finally met in Israel, a romance developed and marriage followed. After the birth of their daughter, Leah, the glimmer of Strigler's spiritual life began to shine again. Leah talked at his funeral of Strigler's enduring attachment to text and of his powers as a teacher. He was obsessed with the accuracy of citations of Torah and Talmud, so that whenever she asked a question, he would insist on checking sources, even though he almost always knew the references by heart. In recent years, his intimates relate, he had occasion to lay tefillin. Even then it was said that he had not again become a believer but was merely observing a mitzvah. Yet as he lay dying at Roosevelt Hospital, his daughter read to him for days from the Bible, holding the text in one hand and here father's hand in the other. His daughter and wife sang prayers in Yiddish and Hebrew, which for precious moments brought him out of his coma. This is how this editor who had lived and chronicled and tragedies and triumphs of our century spent his last days—called back to consciousness, however fleetingly, by the languages of the Jews. •

THE SPALLATION NEUTRON SOURCE: A CRITICAL ELEMENT OF OUR VISION OF THE FUTURE

• Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, the Spallation Neutron Source currently being developed at Oak Ridge, Tennessee will be the most powerful spallation source of neutrons in the world. It will enable scientists to "see" and thus understand the physical, chemical, and biological properties of materials at the atomic level.

In nuclear physics, Mr. President, the study of neutrons led to the development of nuclear weapons, nuclear energy, medical isotopes, and our understanding of the energy and evolution of the stars and the origins of the solar system.

In condensed matter physics, neutrons are used—among other things—to study magnetic materials, magnetic resistance, and the dynamic aspects of glasses, liquids, amorphous solids, and phase behavior.

In materials science, neutrons are used to study diffusion, crystal structures, the spatial distribution of impurities, and the stress capacities of forgings, castings, and welds.

In chemistry, neutrons are used to determine molecular, crystal, and large-scale structure.

In biology, neutrons are used to determine the structure of protein and protein complexes in lipids and biological membranes, and to determine the molecular arrangements on biological surfaces to help us better understand the function of cell surface receptors.

The one common requirement in all of these research fields is an intense source of neutrons. And the only such source other than a large nuclear reactor is an energetic particle accelerator such as the Spallation Neutron Source.

Mr. President, as I've just pointed out with this by-no-means-complete list of examples, neutron scattering has now become an indispensable tool within a broad range of scientific disciplines: physics, chemistry, materials science, nuclear physics, biology, earth science, engineering and medicine—which is why the Spallation Neutron Source is a critical element of our vision of the future.

Far from a jobs program or a pie-in-the-sky experiment, Mr. President, spallation is the newest anchor of our national research effort. And it will contribute to America's economic and technological growth in thousands of ways.

By helping us understand the properties of materials at the atomic level, U.S. chemical companies will produce better fibers, plastics, and catalysts; U.S. pharmaceutical companies will produce better drugs—with higher potencies and fewer side effects; U.S. automobile manufacturers will build cars that run better and are safer to operate; and U.S. aircraft manufacturers will build planes that are stronger, lighter, faster, and safer—with fewer defects, lower stress levels, and greater fuel efficiency.

We'll create stronger magnets and magnetic materials—that will result in more efficient electric motors and generators, better magnetic recording tapes, computer hard drives, and medical magnetic resonance systems.

And all across America, U.S. industries will produce everything from better low-fat foods, credit cards, and cosmetics, to clothes that don't wrinkle and bags that don't break, to better airport detection equipment and bulletproof vests.

In the next century, the achievements will be even greater—especially in the field of medicine. We'll see drug delivery systems that release medicine precisely when and where the body needs it—without side effects; artificial blood that will eliminate the need to screen for viruses or procure exact blood types in times of emergency; corrosion-resistant medical implants that will last a lifetime and never have to be replaced; and smaller, faster electronic chips that will lower energy costs and increase convenience in hundreds of products.

In other words, Mr. President, spallation is not only essential to the advancement of important scientific research, it's absolutely critical to retaining our competitive edge in the global economy and the quality of life we have come to enjoy.

Completion of the Spallation Neutron Source—on time and on budget—must be a priority for another reason as well. Over the last 20 years, America has fallen alarmingly behind Europe in the availability of up-to-date neutron sources and instrumentation. The major research reactors in our inventory—the HFIR at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and the High Flux Beam Reactor—were built more than 30 years ago. With the demise of the ANS (Advanced Neutron Source), and all it represented in terms of maintaining America's strength in neutron science, we cannot reasonably expect those aging facilities to sustain our entire neutron scattering effort.

Fortunately, unlike ANS—whose pricetag [\$3B] and lack of public support caused the Administration to abandon the effort—Spallation is both affordable [\$2B] and strongly endorsed by both the White House and the Congress.

Mr. President, the Spallation Neutron Source is a big part of that vision of our vision for the future. As with all of America's truly imaginative ventures—the space program, the Human Genome Project, the Hubble telescope—its benefits will be felt for years to come.

But there is another reason Spallation must be supported, Mr. President. It is, in my view, exactly the kind of project the federal effort was designed to produce and support: It's good science—that is both knowledge-driven and mission-driven; it will be fiscally accountable—if we in Congress do it right; it has a consistent approach; it will have measurable results; it will create a flow of technology, from research through commercialization; it will promote excellence throughout the American research infrastructure, and across a broad range of initiatives; and it will create partnerships among industry, academia, and the national labs.

And because of the way it was set-up as a cooperative partnership among the national labs—Lawrence Berkeley will be responsible for the ion source; Los Alamos, for the linear accelerator; Brookhaven, for the accumulator ring; Argonne, for the instrumentation and experiment facilities; and Oak Ridge for the conventional facilities, target apparatus, and overall project management—it will increase Congress' ability to focus on the importance of science and technology; decrease the likelihood that it will get side-tracked by politics; and ensure that spallation is consistent and effective.

In other words, Mr. President, the real effects of this project don't end with Spallation, they begin with it—and with us and our commitment to science and technology future.●

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER ON THE NAMING OF THE U.S.S. JIMMY CARTER SUBMARINE

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate former President Jimmy Carter on the naming of the Navy's third and final *Seawolf*-class submarine, the U.S.S. *Jimmy Carter*.

After graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1946, President Carter fulfilled a dream from his childhood in southwest Georgia by serving in both the Atlantic and Pacific fleets. As a submariner, he was selected by the late Adm. Hyman Rickover to help in the development of the fledgling U.S. nuclear submarine program, a program which has realized its full potential in the *Seawolf*-class attack submarines.

I had the privilege of attending the naming ceremony at the Pentagon on April 27 with President and Mrs. Rosalynn Carter. Navy Secretary John H. Dalton praised the U.S.S. *Jimmy Carter* as a bridge to the next generation of attack submarines. The newest *Seawolf* vessel, named after the only President to serve on a submarine, is currently being built and is due to join the U.S. fleet in December 2001.

I ask my colleagues in the Senate today to join me in saluting and congratulating President Carter on his years of service in this Nation's Navy, and later as Governor of my home State of Georgia and President of the United States. President Carter is respected by all Americans for his efforts on behalf of our country both during and after he held office. The naming of the U.S.S. *Jimmy Carter* is a wonderful tribute to honor a great American in a manner befitting his outstanding service to this nation.●

PAU-WA-LU MIDDLE SCHOOL

● Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the achievements of the Pau-Wa-Lu Middle School in Gardnerville, Nevada. Each year for the last four years, Pau-Wa-Lu Middle School has been involved in a major service project within its community.

In 1995/96, the school sponsored a cleanup project during which 250 students and adults cleared years of accumulated trash from green belts within their community.

In 1997, when a major flood devastated the homes and businesses of many of Northern Nevada's citizens, over 600 students and adults donated more than 4,000 man hours to helping flood victims recover their lives and property.

And in 1998, over 300 students and adults from Pau-Wa-Lu and Carson Valley Middle Schools have planted trees in Autumn Hills, an area that has been devastated by forest fire.

I am pleased to recognize Pau-Wa-Lu Middle School for its commitment to community and instilling this same spirit in its students.●

RULES FOR SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON YEAR 2000

● Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I rise today to submit for the RECORD, in accordance with Senate Rule 26.2, the Rules for the Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problem which were adopted by a unanimous vote of the Committee on Wednesday, May 20, 1998.

Also, I want to express my gratitude to the leadership on both sides of the aisle for their support, without which we could not have created this very important Committee. I also want to take a moment to mention that the Sergeant at Arms' great help in assisting us in the set up of our offices. Finally, I would be remiss not to mention that the hard work and patience of the staff of the Rules Committee has also aided us in moving forward in a more expeditious fashion.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

I. CONVENING OF MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

1. Meetings. The Committee shall meet to conduct Committee business at the call of the Chairman.

2. Special Meetings. The Members of the Committee may call additional meetings as provided in Senate Rule XXVI(3).

3. Notice and Agenda:

(a) Hearings. The Committee shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing at least one week before its commencement.

(b) Meetings. The Chairman shall give the Members written notice of any Committee meeting, accompanied by an agenda enumerating the items of business to be considered, at least 5 days in advance of such meeting.

(c) Shortened Notice. A hearing or meeting may be called on not less than 24 hours notice if the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Vice Chairman, determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing or meeting on an expedited basis. An agenda will be furnished prior to such a meeting.

4. Presiding Officer. The Chairman shall preside when present. If the Chairman is not present at any meeting or hearing, the Ranking Majority Member present shall preside. Any Member of the Committee may preside over the conduct of a hearing.

II. CLOSED SESSIONS AND CONFIDENTIAL MATERIALS

1. Procedure. All meetings and hearings shall be open to the public unless closed pursuant to paragraph 3 of this section. To close a meeting or hearing or portion thereof, a motion shall be made and seconded to go into closed discussion of whether the meeting or hearing will concern the matters enumerated in Rule II.3. Immediately after such discussion, the meeting or hearing may be closed by a vote in open session of a majority of the Members of the Committee present.

2. Witness Request. Any witness called for a hearing may submit a written request to the Chairman no later than twenty-four hours in advance for his examination to be in closed or open session. The Chairman shall inform the Committee of any such request.

3. Closed Session Subjects. A meeting or hearing or portion thereof may be closed if the matters are consistent with Senate Rule XXVI(5)(b).

4. Confidential Matter. No record made of a closed session, or material declared confidential by the Chairman and Vice Chairman, or report of the proceedings of a closed session, shall be made public, in whole or in part or by way of summary, unless specifically authorized by the Chairman and Vice Chairman.