

am pleased that they have indicated they will provide \$1.3 million for logistical support for ECOMOG in 1999, and \$55 million for humanitarian assistance for the people of Sierra Leone. This Resolution builds on the administration's efforts, and calls for a strong U.S. commitment to end the violence and suffering in Sierra Leone.

First, it condemns the violence committed by the rebel troops and those that provide them with financial, political, and other types of assistance.

Second, it supports increased U.S. political and logistical support for ECOMOG, while recognizing the need for ECOMOG to improve its performance and increase its respect for humanitarian law.

Third, it calls for immediate cessation of hostilities and the observance of human rights.

Fourth, it supports a dialogue between members of the conflict in order to bring about a resolution.

Finally, it expresses support for the people of Sierra Leone in their endeavor to create and maintain a stable democratic society.

The situation in Sierra Leone and the influx of refugees to neighboring countries threatens the stability of the entire West African region. This is not a time for the United States and the international community to turn our backs. The people of Sierra Leone have already suffered too much and will suffer even more if we do not act. Rather, this is the time to stand firmly on the side of peace and democracy and the betterment of the lives of all Sierra Leoneans.

By passing this legislation, we are making a strong statement in support of the efforts to contain and bring to a peaceful end this conflict. We have seen all too many times, in all too many places around the world the price that is paid if we choose to avert our eyes and allow violence to flourish. We should not make that mistake. We should not hesitate to raise our voice. I encourage all my colleagues to vote in favor of this resolution and in favor of human rights and justice in Sierra Leone.●

#### DR. GLENN T. SEABORG

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to salute a pioneering scientist and a great American, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, who died on February 25 at the age of 86. Although a chemist by training, Dr. Seaborg is best remembered for his contributions to nuclear physics. Dr. Seaborg was the co-discoverer of plutonium, and led a research team which created a total of nine elements, all of which are heavier than uranium. For this he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1951 which he shared with Dr. Edwin M. McMillan.

In 1942, as a member of the Manhattan Project, Dr. Seaborg was assigned

to a laboratory at the University of Chicago. There he headed a unit that worked to isolate plutonium from uranium—the fuel used in the atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki. After the war ended, Dr. Seaborg returned to the University of California at Berkeley until 1961, when, at the request of President John F. Kennedy, he became chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). It was a position he held for ten years, spanning three administrations. Dr. Seaborg was the first scientist to direct the Commission. It was in this capacity that Dr. Seaborg acted as an advisor to the U.S. negotiator, Averell Harriman, in talks that led to the Limited Test Ban Treaty and was an advocate for the peaceful use of atomic energy.

Dr. Seaborg kept a journal while chairman of the AEC. The journal consisted of a diary written at home each evening, correspondence, announcements, minutes, and the like. He was careful about classified matters; nothing was included that could not be made public, and the journal was reviewed by the AEC before his departure in 1971. Nevertheless, more than a decade after his departure from the AEC, the Department of Energy subjected two copies of Dr. Seaborg's journals—one of which it had borrowed—to a number of classification reviews. He came unannounced to my Senate office in September of 1997 to tell me of the problems he was having getting his journal released, saying it was something he wished to have resolved prior to his death. I introduced a bill to return to Dr. Seaborg his journal in its original, unredacted form but to no avail, so bureaucracy triumphed. It was never returned. Now he has left us without having the satisfaction of resolving the fate of his journal. It is devastating that a man who gave so much of his life to his country was so outrageously treated by his own government.

Dr. Seaborg continued to lead a productive life until the very end. After his tenure as chairman of the AEC, Dr. Seaborg returned to the University of California at Berkeley where he was a University Professor—the highest academic distinction—and later a professor in the university's graduate school of education as a result of his concern about the quality of science education. He was the director of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and until his death its director emeritus.

And there were well deserved accolades. In 1991 Dr. Seaborg was awarded the nation's highest award for scientific achievement, the National Medal of Science. In 1997 the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry named an element after a living person for the first time. Thus element 106 became Seaborgium (Sg), and Dr. Seaborg was immortalized as a permanent part of the periodic table to which he had already added so much.

So today I remember Dr. Seaborg for his contributions to nuclear physics, and I salute him for his service as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Seaborg's family is in my prayers at this time of great loss; his wife of 57 years, Helen, and five of their six children: Lynne Annette Seaborg, Cobb, David Seaborg, Stephen Seaborg, John Eric Seaborg, and Dianne Karole Seaborg. Their son Peter Glenn Seaborg died in May of 1997.

Mr. President, I ask that Dr. Seaborg's obituary, which appeared in the Washington Post on Saturday, February 27, 1999, be printed in the RECORD.

The obituary follows:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 27, 1999]

NOBEL-WINNING CHEMIST GLENN SEABORG DIES

(By Bart Barnes)

Glenn T. Seaborg, 86, the chemist whose work leading to the discovery of plutonium won a Nobel Prize and helped bring about the nuclear age, died Feb. 25 at his home near Berkeley, Calif.

He had been convalescing since suffering a stroke in August while being honored at a meeting in Boston of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Seaborg was a major player on the team of scientists that developed the world's first atomic bomb used in warfare, which was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, on Aug. 6, 1945, in the closing days of World War II. His research was later a critical element in the peacetime operation of nuclear power plants.

For 10 years, during the Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon administrations, he was chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. It was a period of Cold War tension and mounting international anxiety over the nuclear arms race. As the president's primary nuclear adviser, Dr. Seaborg participated in negotiations that led to the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963, and he was an articulate and forceful advocate for the peaceful use of atomic energy.

A former chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley, Dr. Seaborg returned to the university as a chemistry professor on leaving the AEC chairmanship in 1971.

It was at the Berkeley laboratories three decades earlier that he created from uranium a previously unknown element that he called plutonium. The amount was infinitesimally small, about a millionth of a millionth of an ounce, and it could not be seen with the naked eye.

The process by which this was achieved—the transmutation of uranium into plutonium by bombarding it with neutrons—would win the 1951 Nobel Prize in chemistry, which Dr. Seaborg shared with a Berkeley colleague, Edwin M. McMillan. A form of this new element—known as plutonium 239—was found to undergo fission and to release great energy when bombarded by slow neutrons.

That, Dr. Seaborg would say later, gave plutonium 239 "the potential for serving as the explosive ingredient for a nuclear bomb."

In 1942, at the age of 30, Dr. Seaborg took a leave of absence from the University of California to join the Manhattan Project, the code name for the U.S. World War II effort to develop an atomic bomb. Since Nazi Germany was believed to be engaged in a similar effort, the project was given the highest wartime priority.

Assigned to a laboratory at the University of Chicago, Dr. Seaborg was chief of a Manhattan Project unit that was trying to devise a way of isolating large amounts of plutonium from uranium. By 1943, they had separated enough plutonium to send samples to the Manhattan Project scientists working at the laboratories at Los Alamos, N.M., where it was needed for some crucial experiments.

To arrange for the return of the plutonium to the Chicago laboratory, Dr. Seaborg had to devise a shortcut around the cumbersome and top secret wartime security apparatus. Lacking clearance to enter the Los Alamos laboratories, he took his wife on a vacation to nearby Santa Fe, where one morning he had breakfast with one of the Los Alamos physicists. At the restaurant after the meal, the physicist handed over the plutonium, which Dr. Seaborg placed in his suitcase and took back to Chicago on a train.

By 1945, there had been enough plutonium produced to build two atomic bombs, including the one dropped on Nagasaki, Japan, three days after the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. Shortly thereafter, Japan capitulated and on Aug. 14, 1945, the war ended.

In 1946, Dr. Seaborg returned to Berkeley as a full professor, where he continued his prewar research on the discovery of new elements. He was associate director of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory and chief of its nuclear chemistry research section from 1954 to 1958. He became chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley in 1958 and served in that capacity until his 1961 appointment as chairman of the AEC.

Glenn Theodore Seaborg was born in the small mining town of Ishpeming, on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. At the age of 10, he moved to a suburb of Los Angeles with his family. He was first in his class and valedictorian in high school, and in September 1929, he entered the University of California at Los Angeles. To raise money for his college expenses he was a stevedore, an apricot picker, a laboratory assistant at a rubber company and an apprentice Linotype operator for the Los Angeles Herald. He was an assistant in the UCLA chemistry laboratory and a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

On graduating from UCLA, he transferred to the University of California's Berkeley campus where he had a teaching assistantship and a fellowship to study nuclear chemistry under the noted chemist, Gilbert N. Lewis. He received a doctorate in chemistry at Berkeley in 1937, then became a research associate under Lewis and later an instructor in chemistry.

He was a popular classroom teacher, but it was in the laboratory that Dr. Seaborg made his mark in the scientific community. There his co-worker, McMillan, he demonstrated that by bombarding uranium with neutrons, a new element—heavier than uranium—could be identified and produced. He called it neptunium after Neptune, the planet beyond Uranus in the solar system.

Building on this demonstration, Dr. Seaborg directed a team that employed a similar process to isolate the next of what came to be known as the transuranium elements—those with nuclei heavier than uranium, which had been the heaviest of the known elements. This next new element was named plutonium, after Pluto, the planet beyond Neptune in the solar system.

This would become the critical element in the development of atomic war weapons. After World War II, Dr. Seaborg continued his work on transuranium elements in the Berkeley laboratories, discovering substances later called berkelium, californium,

einsteinium, fermium, mendelevium, nobelium and "seaborgium," which was officially accepted as the name for element 106 in August 1997.

In his presentation speech on the awarding of the 1951 Nobel Prize, A.F. Westgren of the Royal Swedish Academy said Dr. Seaborg had "written one of the most brilliant pages in the history of discovery of chemical elements."

As a member of the General Advisory Committee of the AEC, Dr. Seaborg endorsed—reluctantly—the postwar crash program that developed the hydrogen bomb.

"Although I deplore the prospect of our country's putting a tremendous effort into the H-bomb, I must confess that I have been unable to come to the conclusion that we should not," he said.

On his appointment as chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley in 1958, Dr. Seaborg gave up his research work. For the next three years, he supervised what Newsweek magazine called "possibly the best faculty in the United States."

His 1961 appointment as AEC chairman made him the first scientist to direct the commission, and he was an insider and adviser to President Kennedy and U.S. negotiator Averell Harriman in the talks with the Soviet Union that led to the Limited Test Ban Treaty. Ratified by the Senate in September 1963, the treaty banned above-ground nuclear tests and committed the United States and the Soviet Union to seeking "discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time." For Dr. Seaborg, who had hoped for comprehensive prohibition of nuclear tests, the treaty was only a partial victory.

On leaving the AEC in summer 1971, Dr. Seaborg told NBC's "Meet the Press" that the commission's major achievement under his leadership was "the development of economic nuclear power and the placement of that in the domain of private enterprise." In addition to the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, he also mentioned the start-up of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the signing of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

He observed, somewhat ruefully, that it was the Department of the Defense, not the AEC, that had full control of the U.S. nuclear weapons program.

On rejoining the faculty of the University of California at Berkeley, following his departure from the AEC, Dr. Seaborg held the rank of university professor—the highest academic distinction. In 1983, concerned with the quality of science education, he became a professor in the university's graduate school of education.

He was a former president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a recipient of the Enrico Fermi Award of the AEC and the Priestly Medal of the American Chemical Society. In 1991, he received the National Medal of Science, the nation's highest award for scientific achievement.

In 1942, Dr. Seaborg married Helen L. Griggs, with whom he had four sons and two daughters. When his children were young, the Nobel Prize-winning scientist was an enthusiastic participant in family baseball, volleyball and basketball games and in swimming contests.

One of his sons, Peter Glenn Seaborg, died in May of 1997.●

#### RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

● Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, in accordance with rule XXVI, section 2, of

the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the Rules of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Rules follow:

#### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

##### I. MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

1. Meetings may be called by the Chairman as he may deem necessary on three days notice or in the alternative with the consent of the Ranking Minority Member or pursuant to the provision of the Standing Rules of the Senate, as amended.

2. Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or any Subcommittee shall file with the Committee, at least 48 hours in advance of the hearing, a written statement of his testimony in as many copies as the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee prescribes.

3. On the request of any Member, a nomination or bill on the agenda of the Committee will be held over until the next meeting of the Committee or for one week, whichever occurs later.

##### II. QUORUMS

1. Ten Members shall constitute a quorum of the Committee when reporting a bill or nomination; provided that proxies shall not be counted in making a quorum.

2. For the purpose of taking sworn testimony, a quorum of the Committee and each Subcommittee thereof, now or hereafter appointed, shall consist of one Senator.

##### III. PROXIES

When a record vote is taken in the Committee on any bill, resolution, amendment, or any other question, a quorum being present, a Member who is unable to attend the meeting may submit his vote by proxy, in writing or by telephone, or through personal instructions. A proxy must be specific with respect to the matters it addresses.

##### IV. BRINGING A MATTER TO A VOTE

The Chairman shall entertain a non-debatable motion to bring a matter before the Committee to a vote. If there is objection to bring the matter to a vote without further debate, a rollcall vote of the Committee shall be taken, and debate shall be terminated if the motion to bring the matter to a vote without further debate passes with ten votes in the affirmative, one of which must be cast by the minority.

##### V. SUBCOMMITTEES

1. Any Member of the Committee may sit with any Subcommittee during its hearings or any other meeting, but shall not have the authority to vote on any matter before the Subcommittee unless he is a Member of such Subcommittee.

2. Subcommittees shall be considered *de novo* whenever there is a change in the Subcommittee chairmanship and seniority on the particular Subcommittee shall not necessarily apply.

3. Except for matters retained at the full Committee, matters shall be referred to the appropriate Subcommittee or Subcommittees by the chairman, except as agreed by a majority vote of the Committee or by the agreement of the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member.

##### VI. ATTENDANCE RULES

1. Official attendance at all Committee markups and executive sessions of the Committee shall be kept by the Committee Clerk. Official attendance at all Subcommittee markups and executive sessions shall be kept by the Subcommittee Clerk.

2. Official attendance at all hearings shall be kept, provided that Senators are notified