

ter and Thomas of Columbia, S.C. In all of his undertakings, Mr. McMaster has proven himself to be an astute and capable lawyer. He is a man of courage and dedication, and I am sure he will bring these fine qualities to the position for which President Reagan nominated him. I urge my colleagues to support the nomination of Henry McMaster for the position of U.S. attorney for the district of South Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the nomination was confirmed.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

#### NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK IN THE AIR FORCE

The legislative clerk read sundry nominations placed on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nominations are considered and confirmed.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the nominations were confirmed.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

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

#### ORDER THAT THE SENATE GO INTO EXECUTIVE SESSION AT 2 P.M. ON JUNE 2, 1981

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I believe this has been cleared on the minority side, as well. I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, June 2, at 2 p.m., the Senate go into executive session for the purpose of considering the nomination of R. Tenney Johnson, of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the Department of Energy; that there be a 1-hour time limitation on debate, to be equally divided, under the control of the chairman of the Energy Committee, the Senator from Idaho (Mr. McClure) and the distinguished minority leader or his designee; and that following on after the disposition of the nomination, the Senate then return to legislative session.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, there is no objection on this side.

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

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to legislative session.

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

#### ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business to extend no longer than 6 p.m. in which Senators may speak for not more than 2 minutes each.

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

#### DEATH OF RAYMOND MCCREESH IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, the death of Raymond McCreesh is another and an end to the killing and destruction in Northern Ireland.

I condemn the violence on all sides. I offer my sympathy and my prayers for the McCreesh family. And I also offer my sympathy and prayers for the families of all those who have died in the senseless violence in recent days during the continuation of the hunger strike.

Three hunger strikers have now died in the Maze Prison in the past 3 weeks. A fourth is rapidly approaching death, and a fifth is in extremely serious condition. Before more lives are lost, it is time for the Government of Great Britain, which has responsibility for prison administration in Northern Ireland, to end its unseemly posture of inflexibility and implement real measures of prison reform that offer genuine hope of ending this deadly stalemate.

Surely, it is possible to achieve reasonable compromise on issues of prison procedure, such as clothing, work, and association, without compromising in any way on the basic principle of opposition to violence.

I believe that the British Government has an urgent obligation to all the people on both sides of the community in Northern Ireland to do more than it is now doing to reach a satisfactory compromise. To do nothing in the face of this endless spiral of death is not enough.

At the very least, Britain should find a way to support the renewed involvement of the European Commission on Human Rights in the issue. Or it should invite the participation of an alternative impartial group of international experts to review the issue and to help resolve the crisis before more unnecessary deaths occur.

There are many possibilities for acceptable compromise. No stone should be left unturned in the effort to find them at once and implement them as soon as possible.

#### THE SITUATION IN LEBANON

Mr. MITCHELL. Despite the recent efforts of the President's Special Envoy Philip Habib, Lebanon continues to be the site of intense conflict between the Lebanese Resistance, and Syrian troops.

The crisis in Lebanon has been building since last December when Syrian occupation forces once again began shell-

ing heavily the city of Zahle which sits in the Bakaa Valley of central Lebanon.

The largest Christian city in the Middle East, Zahle is the home of many Lebanese who have relatives here in this country. Until Syrian occupation forces entered Lebanon as the chief component of the Arab Deterrent Force (ADF), Zahle was a thriving urban center, an important part of a pro-Western democratic Lebanon.

Syrian forces now labor to achieve what Syria has desired for many years: to absorb the Lebanese state into a larger unit dominated by Damascus.

The Syrians have become the benefactors of the Palestine Liberation Organization and those pro-Soviet Lebanese who are seeking to undermine the ties of friendship and cooperation which have existed over the years between Lebanon and the United States.

When the Syrian Army entered Lebanon in 1976, it came ostensibly to prevent domestic strife. Now, in 1981, Syrian troops are a primary source of violence in Lebanon. Their continued presence within the country's borders constitutes a major obstacle to Lebanon's realizing a peaceful and pro-Western future.

Two weeks ago, Syria sought to solidify its control over central Lebanon by deploying Soviet-constructed surface-to-air (SAM) missiles in the region. To this, Israel has strenuously objected, citing its national security need to launch retaliatory and preemptive strikes against the guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) who take full advantage of the sanctuary which the Syrian troop presence in Lebanon affords. Israel has demanded that the missiles be withdrawn.

Perhaps more than any other area in the Middle East, Lebanon has become a gameboard at which competing states and factions plot strategies; on which non-Lebanese seek to resolve complex problems which have their origin elsewhere.

Lebanon has become the dumping ground for troubles in the Middle East. Certainly, the residents of Zahle—many of whom are refugees from other regions and are without shelter, adequate food or decent health facilities—do not want it this way. Neither do the citizens of Ashrafiyeh—East Beirut—who like their Zahle counterparts, are witnessing the steady destruction of their community with each passing day.

As an American of Lebanese descent, I have followed for many years events in the Middle East and especially in my mother's native Lebanon. In so doing, I am frequently reminded of how difficult it is to determine why—for what reasons—the lives and homes of innocent Lebanese must be sacrificed every 2 or 3 months.

While I certainly agree that a multilateral Middle East accord is desirable and should be a long-range objective of U.S. policy, I am also of the belief that with the support of other nations, the

killing and destruction currently occurring in Lebanon can be stopped.

What can Senators do to further restrain, and thereby promote, an environment in which a lasting Middle East peace plan can be developed?

First, we can insist that our Government do everything in its power to bring about an immediate cease-fire in Lebanon. Clearly, the United States should use every persuasive weapon in its diplomatic arsenal to encourage all non-Lebanese to quiet their forces before, once again, the entire Middle East is embroiled in war.

Second, we can seek ways in which Lebanon's central government may be strengthened. Surely, if in 1976 the Lebanese Government had possessed a capacity to resolve Lebanon's internal differences using nonviolent political means, and had possessed the power necessary to enforce the government's will, the Arab League might have avoided sending in Syrian troops to quell the mounting Lebanese war for which Syria in large part was responsible.

Lastly, Congress should insure that the Department of State presses for an expeditious withdrawal of the Syrian military force, the presence of which undermines Lebanese sovereignty. As long as the Syrians remain, true freedom does not exist for the Lebanese people and true independence of action cannot be enjoyed by the Lebanese leadership.

The experience of the last 5 years underscores Lebanon's need to plan its own future without outside interference or intimidation. Any attempt by outside forces to impose a solution on Lebanon will fail. Lebanon must be permitted—as are all sovereign nations—to chart its own course, freely elect its own leaders and do so without foreign forces present.

Over the past few days, there have been indications in the international press that neither Syria nor Israel perceive much to be gained from a new war over Lebanon. But the costs of waging such a conflict would be very great in terms of both lives and money.

Would not these precious resources be better spent building stable states with respected and secure borders? Would not a stable Lebanon, governed and controlled by the Lebanese, serve as an effective buffer between Israel and her Arab enemies?

A strong Lebanon would make the task of securing a lasting peace in the Middle East much easier to realize. And it would certainly be in the best interests of the Lebanese people. Moreover, efforts to promote restraint in the current crisis and a strengthening of Lebanon would promote global stability as well.

At the present time, naval vessels of both the United States and the Soviet Union sit in the Mediterranean off Beirut. The presence of these vessels testifies to the significance of the Lebanese difficulties and serves to remind us that a full-fledged Middle East conflict

emanating from the current Lebanese turmoil has the potential to involve the super powers and their allies.

Mr. President, for many years Lebanon has been one of the Nation's closest friends and most supportive allies in the eastern Mediterranean area. We have cooperated closely with Lebanon on many regional and global issues. The people of Lebanon traditionally have considered the United States to be a nation to which they could turn in times of need. Indeed, many Lebanese, in search of greater opportunity over the years have left their homes and families and have come here to live.

This mutually-beneficial relationship has been severely weakened since Syrian troops have been present in Lebanon. We should not permit it to be eroded further. For strategic, humanitarian, and historical reasons, the United States must act firmly to insure that a strong United States-Lebanese relationship is restored and that Lebanon is reinstated as a vital and functioning friend of the West.

Mr. President, I urge every Member of this body to focus their attention on the situation in Lebanon, and to direct whatever influence they possess in support of efforts to promote restraint and a strengthening of a Lebanese state which represents its people. Until this dangerous situation is defused, until Lebanon's rightful autonomy is realized, other initiatives designed to build a lasting Middle East peace will have to be deferred.

#### THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF RED CROSS

Mr. HEINZ. Mr. President, today I take a few moments to congratulate the American Red Cross for a century of outstanding service. This week marks the 100th anniversary of an organization that has become a cornerstone of our national volunteer efforts.

Mr. President, I call to the attention of my colleagues the remarkable record compiled by the Red Cross. Throughout its national network of volunteers, the Red Cross has become a thread woven through the very fabric of our country. Every State, every county, every town has come to depend upon the good offices of the Red Cross volunteers. In times of natural disasters, the people of this Nation take solace from the generosity and selflessness of our Red Cross neighbors.

Pennsylvanians owe a special debt to the Red Cross. In 1889, Johnstown, Pa. suffered a flood which almost obliterated the town. Despite the disruption of local transportation, in the face of despair, the Red Cross responded speedily and compassionately to the calamity. In this first great test of her newly created organization, Clara Barton, the founder of the American Red Cross, was able to coordinate relief efforts vital to the citizens of Johnstown. Again in 1936 and 1977, Johnstown was beset by floods. To both emergencies, the Red Cross responded quickly and effectively. In 1974,

when the severest snowstorm in the history of western Pennsylvania struck, the Red Cross helped over 3,000 motorists stranded in the Somerset area.

The quality and breadth of American Red Cross services extend beyond disaster relief assistance. To improve the quality of human life and enhance self-reliance and concern for others, the Red Cross provides numerous vital community services. These include providing volunteer blood services to the Department of Defense and hospitals, training children and adults in cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and conducting programs in prenatal advice, child rearing, and health in the home. Perhaps most important, the Red Cross instructs many of our Nation's youth in a traditional American value: In the service of others we better ourselves.

Mr. President, there is no way adequately to express to the American Red Cross our appreciation. I simply hope that these words convey the gratitude of this Nation. We congratulate the American Red Cross for 100 years of service to the people of this country, and commend their neighbors who are the Red Cross for their continuing efforts as the organization begins its second century of service.

Thank you.

#### AMERICA'S SHAME: THE UNRATIFIED GENOCIDE CONVENTION

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, throughout the many years that I have spoken out in favor of Senate ratification of the Genocide Convention, I have come across two articles in our Nation's periodicals that have most clearly captured the flavor of the fight for ratification or its importance to the country and the world.

The first article was written by Betty Kaye Taylor, the executive secretary of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Human Rights and Genocide Treaties, for the September 1977 issue of the Free Trade Union Press and I brought this article to my colleagues' attention at that time.

Today, nearly 4 years later, I am delighted to note another very important article on the Genocide Convention has just been published by Mainstream magazine in their March 1981 issue.

Written by William Korey, the director of International Policy Research for B'nai B'rith, this article reviews the entire history of the Genocide Convention: the post-war forces that shaped the very concept; the indefatigable efforts of Raphael Lemkin, the man who coined the term "genocide" and labored for so many years in its behalf; the hearings of the Foreign Relations Committee; the drama of the 1974 filibuster.

It is a compelling story, well told, and we are all in Mr. Korey's debt for his efforts. It is a story that he tells with the knowledge of an insider as well he might for Mr. Korey has been involved in the