NO FURTHER ROLLCALL VOTES TODAY.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. President, there will be no more rollcall votes today.

ORDER FOR RECESSION OUT OF FURTHER RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF SENATOR McCLELLAN

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess, as a further mark of respect to the memory of our late departed colleague, Senator McClellan, until such time as the PRESIDING OFFICER, Without objection, it is so ordered.

QUORUM CALL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

AUTHORIZATION FOR FILING CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 6666 AT ANY TIME BEFORE 6 P.M. TODAY

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for permission for the conference report on the open services measure, H.R. 6666, to be filed at any time before 6 o'clock p.m. today.

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

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

SUBSTITUTION OF A CONFEREE

Mr. BAKER, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished junior Senator from Missouri (Mr. DANFORTH) replace the Senator from Utah (Mr. LAXALT) as a member in the conference on the social security amendments (H.R. 9348).

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

Mr. BAKER. I thank the majority leader.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION CONDEMNING ANWAR EL-SADAT, THE PRESIDENT OF EGYPT, AND MENACHEM BEGIN, THE PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on House Concurrent Resolution 417.
President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin will point the way to further progress in that direction.

For the record, I would like to state further that, in addition to members of the Foreign Relations Committee, this resolution has the active support of Senators Cranston, Kennedy, Mathias, DeConcini, D'Anfort, Heinz, and Brooke.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I, too, wish to thank the majority leader and the minority leader for their willingness to present this resolution to the Senate to consider this important initiative at this time.

TOWARD PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. President, I am pleased to cosponsor the concurrent resolution before us today on the Middle East. It rightly commends President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin for their courageous efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the Middle East. It supports what will be critical efforts to build the framework for them, and to implement the agreements made by the meetings in Jerusalem and by subsequent events.

The events of the past weeks have dramatically reduced the atmosphere of distrust and misunderstanding between Egypt and Israel. Who would have predicted, even 1 month ago, that the President of Egypt and Prime Minister of Israel would meet directly with each other in Jerusalem, to talk about a genuine peace? I for one believe that these two leaders have reached a profound, mutual commitment to serious negotiations, rather than resorting to the conflict which has repeatedly ravaged the Middle East.

It was courageous for President Sadat to tell the Israeli Knesset that "we welcome you among us in security and peace."

I welcome Prime Minister Begin's response that "all of us are united in this one hope and longing to have peace" and his reassurance that "everything is open to negotiation."

It is now essential to maintain the momentum for peace. It is essential not to waste the political vision and personal courage inherent in the new initiatives of President Sadat. The first opportunity to do this will be the multilateral meeting called by President Sadat in Cairo. We must all hope that this meeting will move us forward in the context of the Geneva Conference. The United States should actively pursue any and all possibilities which will move the negotiation process toward a peaceful settlement, which can be in the interests of all parties in the region.

Hopefully, other Arab governments will also come to recognize the wisdom of President Sadat's initiative for peace, and to work with Egypt and Israel in moving toward a genuine peace from which they can all benefit. Finally, we must expect the Soviets to behave responsibly as cochairmen of the Geneva Conference as well as cosigners of last month's joint statement on the Middle East.

Therefore, not only do we but all our friends and allies should do all we can to encourage face-to-face and constructive negotiations among Israel and her neighbors. In an eloquent speech to the United Nations, Ambassador Young called for us to "capture the mood of change. Let us build on hope and good will."

I ask unanimous consent that Ambassador Young's speech, and Deputy Secretary Warren Christopher's important speech on the subject—emphasizing the administration's intention to build on the momentum toward a just and lasting peace—be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

AMBASSADOR YOUNG'S STATEMENT ON THE MIDDLE EAST—NOVEMBER 25, 1977

We are fortunate to discuss the situation in the Middle East at this very critical moment in the history of that region. A remarkable event in the political life of the Middle East has occurred. We are all aware of President Sadat's announcement on October 6th. We will never be as they were before Egyptian President Anwar Sadat visited Israel.

President Sadat came in peace, was welcomed in peace by Prime Minister Begin and, in a simple yet dramatic act, the prospects for a lasting and viable peace have been significantly advanced. Especially is the announcement of the will to recognize and build upon the psychological achievements which mark an effective peace. My government urges all of the parties to maintain the new momentum towards peace.

Now that the United States have long been convinced that all of the peoples of the Middle East would like to put the past behind them, and to live peacefully together in the context of a just and agreed solution to the differences President Sadat's journey for peace reflects the heart—but, even the emotional—response of the Egyptian and Israeli nations have emphatically confirmed that judgment.

It is important, however, to recognize that this was not just an isolated act of political vision, without a solid base in the recent past or for a future that is both desirable and obtainable. President Sadat's visit was unexpected and unprecedented. But it was a logical extension of the road map to peace set out in the 1970s War that they would engage in. In the face of this new momentum, we should recall in negotiation and agreement that the peace is possible.

The decision in 1973 to engage in negotiations with the parties and achieve a major breakthrough in the Arab-Israeli dispute. The first Geneva Conference that broke the deadlock and led to the composition of an agreement in a situation which threatened an imminent risk of nuclear proliferation. When that agreement was signed, the peace accords were effective, and negotiations were pursued with a genuine peace envisaged in Resolution 242 has yet to begin to peace

Since this assembly discussed this issue one year ago, the Middle East has been an arena of intense diplomatic activity aimed at a simple and single goal—a viable and workable peace in order to achieve a comprehensive peace. While the setting of the goal—a Geneva Conference by the end of the year—was easy, it is more difficult to prove a persuasive case. All of the parties are agreed that the substantive questions to be addressed are the nature of peace; Israeli withdrawal; agreement on final borders; and arrangements for the future of the territories. The problems are real, as we remember that procedural arrangements do not in themselves determine the outcome of negotiations—only the negotiations themselves produce agreements. I repeat that the momentum of the past months must be allowed to slip away. Let us capture the mood of change. Let us build on hope and good will. If we do so, fundamental, serious and unconflicted opportunities to achieve peace will be in the very near future.

What do the events of the past weekend mean for us here in New York? President Sadat's visit shows that there are limits to the obstacles to peace in the Middle East. They are psychological. Both President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin have demonstrated the need to shed the bonds of the past. If we are to make progress, it will be necessary to make progress. We do not have to/drive to the Middle East to a peace agreement. We have to make progress this year. It is not the rest of us who declare a moratorium on the extreme rhetoric of the past which breeds hatred and violence. If we genuinely want to support the search for a just and durable peace in the Middle East, we can afford to repeat the practice of passing resolutions to score rhetorical points relating to the Middle East to be an honor to the memory of those who have led to so much suffering and violence. We believe that this General Assembly can contribute to the process of peace as it deals with other outstanding items relating to the Middle East to be a part of this year. But we should measure our performance by a new standard. If some of those who are directly involved can discuss their differences in an atmosphere of peace, and the future, and make progress, we must not the rest of us declare a moratorium on the extreme rhetoric of the past which breeds hatred and violence. If we genuinely want to support the search for a just and durable peace in the Middle East, we can afford to repeat the practice of passing resolutions to score rhetorical points relating to the Middle East to be an honor to the memory of those who have led to so much suffering and violence. 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We believe that this General Assembly can contribute to the process of peace as it
There was the struggle, in this country and around the world, to gain support for the idea of a Jewish homeland. The outcome of that struggle, we all recall, often seemed very uncertain. But for all those who were involved, there was a sense of hope. Once the United States recognized the state of Israel, it helped to establish the state of Israel. But the struggle did not end there. There were many more trials and tribulations before the state of Israel became a recognized and respected entity in the international community.

President Sadat deserves not only our congratulations, but our praise and respect for his courage and vision which has brought us to this stage. And so it is fitting that we commemorate the 30th anniversary of the peace treaty with the Egyptians. It was a time when the world seemed to be on the brink of conflict. But through the efforts of President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin, we were able to turn the tide and bring about a lasting peace.

The peace treaty was the result of many years of hard work and negotiation. But it was also the product of a vision of what was possible. And so it is fitting that we commemorate the 30th anniversary of the peace treaty with the Egyptians. It was a time when the world seemed to be on the brink of conflict. But through the efforts of President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin, we were able to turn the tide and bring about a lasting peace.

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Or we can make a determined effort to avoid all the human tragedy and material waste of another war because it is right to do so, regardless of how difficult our way may be.

Speaking for myself, and for this Administration, let me say that we have made our choice.

We shall continue to be actively engaged as the parties desire, in efforts to produce fruit while we are still mastering the full results of the historic meeting in Jerusalem, we believe we can advance the process of negotiations significantly. President Begin and Prime Minister Rabin have expressed the desire to pursue these negotiations as soon as possible through the existing forum of the Geneva Conference. With their encouragement, the President does not intend to miss this moment. He intends to build on the momentum of this weekend to help reach a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk reads as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 417) calling for an extension of the temporary liberalization of trade in the United States, and the President of the United States, by request of the Prime Minister of Israel.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 417) was agreed to, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 417

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is expedient to extend the suspension of the provisions of section 2 and 3, and 4 of the bill (S. 8198) entitled "An Act to suspend on March 1, 1904, the duty on infraspheral fats, oil, and butter, until December 1, 1904."

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

DUTY ON INTRAVENOUS FAT EMULSION

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay the Senate message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 8804.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid the Senate message on the table.

Resolved, That the House agree to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 to the aforementioned bill with the following amendment:

In lieu of the matter proposed by the said amendment, that the Senate numbered 5 to the aforementioned bill with the following amendment:

Sec. 3. (a) (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1980 (19 U.S.C. 1324) or any other provision of law, the entries listed in paragraph (2) concerning certain musical instruments, shall be liquidated or reclassified and, if appropriate, refunded of duties, made. Notwithstanding the provisions of General Heads 2(e) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1290) provided by law, for purposes of the liquidation or reclassification, the entries shall be appraised at each entry and shall be subject to duty at the applicable rates set forth in column 1 of such schedules.

The entries referred to in paragraph (2) are as follows:

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<tr>
<td>10250</td>
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<td>10242</td>
<td>October 15, 1972</td>
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</table>

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

ORDER TO CONVENE AT 11 A.M. ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1977

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, when the Senate convenes on Thursday, it convene at 11 a.m. instead of 10 a.m.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, on Thursday it is anticipated that there will be consideration of a conference report on the supplemental appropriations bill (H.R. 9759). There may be other conference reports ready on Thursday, as well, which may necessitate one or more rollcall votes. We cannot be sure.

RECESS TO 11 A.M., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1977

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the order previously entered, and as a further mark of respect to our late departed colleague, Mr. John McClellan of Illinois, that the Senate be recessed until 11 a.m. on Thursday.

The motion was agreed to, and at 5:24 p.m. the Senate recessed until 11 a.m. Thursday, December 1, 1977.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received after the adjournment of the Senate on November 22, 1977, pursuant to the order of November 4, 1977:

The Judiciary

Paul A. Simmons, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. district judge for the western district of Pennsylvania, Vice Ralph F. Soeller, rinsed.

Department of Justice

Andrew S. Gardner, of North Carolina, to be U.S. attorney for the northern district of North Carolina for the term of 4 years, Vice Max E. Wilson.

Edward P. Gribben, of South Dakota, to be U.S. attorney for the district of South Dakota for the term of 4 years, Vice George L. Tenney, rinsed.

Executive nominations received by the Senate on November 23, 1977, pursuant to the order of the Senate on November 4, 1977:

Department of Energy

Lincoln E. Moses, of California, to be Administrator of the Energy Information Administration (new position).

In the Public Health Service

The following candidates for personal action in the Regular Corps of Public Health Service, or for appointment, or for reappointment, and in the qualifications therewith, as appointed, shall be held:

1. For appointment:

   To be senior surgeon

   Manuel Bostos, of New Mexico.
   James E. Pugh, of New York.
   Joseph C. Oakley, of Tennessee.

   To be surgeon

   James W. Loria, of Oregon.
   James A. Williams, of California.
   William J. Cunningham, of New York.

   To be first assistant surgeon

   James E. Putz, of South Dakota.
   Dennis V. O'Malley, of Massachusetts.
   William J. Cunningham, of South Dakota.

   To be second assistant surgeon

   Joseph N. Brown, of Kansas.
   Joseph W. Cline, of Alabama.
   R. H. Schein, of Kentucky.

   To be third assistant surgeon

   James B. Montgomery, of Maine.
   James E. Pugh, of New York.
   James E. Williams, of Oregon.

   To be fourth assistant surgeon

   James W. Loria, of Oregon.
   George W. Brown, of New York.
   William J. Cunningham, of South Dakota.

   To be medical examiner

   James B. Montgomery, of Maine.
   James E. Pugh, of New York.
   James E. Williams, of Oregon.

   To be medical resident

   Joseph N. Brown, of Kansas.
   Joseph W. Cline, of Alabama.
   R. H. Schein, of Kentucky.