

## SENATE—Monday, March 8, 1982

*(Legislative day of Monday, February 22, 1982)*

The Senate met at 10:30 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

## PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, LL.D., D.D., offered the following prayer:

I suggest that we observe a moment of silent prayer for the family of former Senator Clifford P. Case. (Moment of silence).

Let us pray.

*The Lord is gracious and merciful, slow to anger and abounding in steadfast love. The Lord is good to all, and His compassion is over all that is made . . . The Lord is near to all who call upon Him in truth. He fulfills the desire of all who fear Him . . . The Lord preserves all who love Him.—Psalm 145: 8, 9, and 18-20.*

We thank Thee, Lord, for Thine availability. Thou art not a god far off or in hiding. Thou art near to us, nearer than hands or feet. If we reach for Thee, we have already gone too far. Nothing is too hard for Thee, nothing impossible. Thou knowest all things: the thoughts within us, the words unspoken on our tongues, the end of our lives from the beginning.

As Thou dost know us, Lord, in the total context of our being, rule Thou in our hearts today. Preside over the business of the Senate, guide the deliberations to a conclusion which will honor Thee and please Thee. "Hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done (in the Senate) as it is in heaven. For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory." Amen.

## RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The acting majority leader is recognized.

## JOURNAL

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings of the Senate be approved to date.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the time allocated to the two leaders under the standing order and following the time to be consumed by the

Senator from California (Mr. HAYAKAWA) under a special order, the Senate proceed to the morning hour for the consideration of routine business not to extend beyond the hour of 12:30 and that Senators be permitted to speak not more than 10 minutes therein.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I am sure the Senator did not mean to use the words, "morning hour," because that has a special connotation.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, a period for the transaction of routine morning business, I should have said.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished acting majority leader.

## HAPPY BIRTHDAY, SENATOR RANDOLPH

## A REASON TO CELEBRATE

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, today is a special day in the Senate. On this date in 1902, Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH was born. Today, Senator RANDOLPH has reached his 80th year, and I know that all of our colleagues join me in wishing Senator RANDOLPH well as he celebrates this milestone in his life and in our own.

Senator RANDOLPH was first elected to Congress in 1932. He served 14 consecutive years in the House of Representatives. During those decisive years—the years of the Great Depression and World War II—JENNINGS RANDOLPH was a close witness to and participant in some of the most dramatic events in modern American history.

In 1958, Senator RANDOLPH was elected to the Senate. He and I, together with some Senators still serving here, have enjoyed rich experiences together in the last two and one-half decades. Throughout that time, I have often been the beneficiary of Senator RANDOLPH's characteristic graciousness and helpfulness, and I have been honored by my close association with him as, together, we have represented the people of West Virginia over these many years.

Senator RANDOLPH has now attained a robust and respected fourscore years. His eight decades have crowned him with wisdom and perception. I am glad today to offer him—on behalf of my wife, Erma, and myself—our

wishes for a happy birthday, and a hope that we shall celebrate many more such occasions with him in the years ahead.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I simply wish to add to that tribute of the minority leader my congratulations to the distinguished Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH) on the achievement of his 80th birthday. He is a man of such youthful demeanor and vigorous activity that none of us supposed that he had attained that rather mature age. He does continue to make a substantial contribution to the deliberations of this body and we all wish him well on this important day in his life.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KASTEN). The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I would like to join in the congratulations on his birthday to the able and distinguished Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH). Senator RANDOLPH is one of the most unique persons I have had the pleasure of knowing. He is a man of fine intellectual qualities. He has also served in many other capacities. He has served here during the Presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Presidents since that time. He has had a most interesting life.

I have often wondered if he is not the typical American legislator. He takes a special pride in young people, and I guess that is one reason I am so interested in him, because I am intensely interested in young people, too. He and I have conversed many times about what can be done to encourage and inspire young people.

Mr. President, I am very proud of his friendship. I am proud to serve with him in the Senate, and I wish him a long life of good health and happiness.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD).

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I think this is indeed a day worthy of commendation of not only the longevity of our colleague, the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH), but also the outstanding contribution he has made within and without the Senate.

I should like to touch on just one of his many interests. That is the devotion and dedication to his alma mater, Salem College of West Virginia. That, as you know, is one of those unique

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I made this remark to the distinguished Senator from West Virginia earlier in the day. I believe my statistics are right. He is only the 31st Member of the Senate to serve on his 80th birthday, and while he may be the 31st Senator to do so in the history of the Senate, he is clearly the youngest to do so.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I genuinely thank Senator BYRD, my colleague through all the years that both of us have been together in the Senate. I am grateful to Senator BAKER and to all Senators for their gracious expressions.

Mr. President, it is impossible for me to adequately express the gratitude and the affection I feel for the kind and generous thought expressed today by my colleagues.

In the 37 years it has been my privilege and responsibility to serve in the Congress, I have cherished working with capable and constructive men and women. I am also helped by the officers and staff of the Senate, including the helpful pages. There is a lasting memory I treasure from this service in the legislative branch.

It is a joy to have been associated with these public servants. We have differed on issues. I anticipate in the future we shall sometimes hold divergent opinions; this Mr. President, does not diminish my love of the Senate and the satisfaction I receive from our labors together in common purpose.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BAKER. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

#### THE DEATH OF FORMER SENATOR CLIFFORD P. CASE, OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, on another matter, after the happy salute to my dear friend, I ask for the sad consideration of a resolution on the death of our former colleague and dear friend, the Honorable Clifford P. Case. There is a resolution at the desk, and I ask that it be considered at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STEVENS). Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Jersey (Mr. WILLIAMS), on behalf of himself and Mr. BRADLEY, proposes a Senate resolution numbered 335:

#### S. RES. 335

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Clifford P. Case, who served in the United States Senate from the State of New Jersey from 1955 until 1979.

*Resolved*, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer to attend the funeral of the deceased Senator.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That when the Senate recesses today, it recess as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I am grieved by the passing of Cliff Case. He was my colleague, my friend, and I will miss him dearly.

It is rare when two people of different parties and backgrounds can share so much; yet I felt, and still feel, a philosophical kinship with Cliff Case.

He was one of the most popular Congressmen ever to represent the district we both called home. Twenty-nine years ago, when I first campaigned for the seat he vacated to become president of the Fund for the Republic, I stated that my ambition would be to serve the Sixth Congressional District of New Jersey as well as he had.

Over the years, this respect and affection produced a solid relationship. During his last term in the Senate, Cliff and I labored on legislation which was designed to protect a vast, environmentally vulnerable area of our State—the Pinelands. All through that successful effort, Cliff demonstrated the hallmarks of his career: the desire to act, the willingness to listen to all sides of a question before coming to a conclusion, and the fortitude to advance resolutely once a final decision had been made. The Case years in Congress were good for New Jersey and for the Nation.

During his service here, Cliff established himself as a man of towering integrity and honor; he was a person worthy of our highest esteem, which he certainly had.

Serving on both the Foreign Relations and Appropriations Committees, he exercised responsible judgment and adept leadership to bring to fruition legislation ranging from transportation and environmental protection to measures clarifying the role of the United States in the world.

We will miss his voice—a voice of warmth, humanity, understanding, and compassion that expressed itself in ways that always enhanced the human condition and the lives of those he shared as a U.S. Senator and friend.

We served New Jersey together in friendship and harmony; his accomplishments were great, and Jeanette and I have known great joy and great comfort in our friendship with Cliff and Ruth Case. We share the loss and sorrow of Ruth Case and her family.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. WILLIAMS).

The resolution (S. Res. 335) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to the resolution, the Chair appoints the two Senators from New Jersey (Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. BRADLEY) as members of the funeral committee.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. President, if the leader has no objection, will the resolution be left at the desk for cosponsorship by the Members?

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution remain at the desk for the remainder of this calendar day until not past 8 o'clock for cosponsors.

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 brief period for the transaction of routine morning business to extend not past the hour of 6:15 p.m. in which Senators may speak for not more than 1 minute each.

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

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Saunders, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the Acting President pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:40 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Berry, one of its clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 5118. An act to provide water to the Papago Tribe of Arizona and its members, to settle Papago Indian water rights claims in portions of the Papago reservations, and for other purposes.

#### HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs:

H.R. 5118. An act to provide water to the Papago Tribe of Arizona and its members,

The Senate met at 10:30 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Honorable HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., a Senator from the State of Tennessee.

## PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, LL.D., D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, gracious Father of us all, Thou hast guided the leadership of this Nation through troubled waters often in the past. We remember with gratitude their devout dependence upon Thee, how they turned to Thee, trusted in Thee in overwhelming circumstances.

They were not less wise in asking Thee for Thy wisdom, nor less strong in calling upon Thee for strength. They did not demean their humanness by humbling themselves before Thee, nor forsake their leadership by admitting their need of Thee. Indeed, Lord, by coming to Thee in their need, they enlarged their wisdom, increased their strength, dignified their humanness, and gave greater-than-ever leadership to the people.

Teach us dear God, that we have nothing to lose, everything to gain by obedience to Thee and everything to lose, nothing to gain by ignoring Thee. God of our fathers, give to the Senators, and all who labor here, with their families, the godly resources needed to lead the people through present difficulties. In the name of Him to Whom belongs all power and glory. Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE  
MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND). The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I thank the Chair.

## THE JOURNAL

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings of the Senate be approved to date.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, the minority leader is necessarily absent

from the floor at this moment. I ask unanimous consent that the time allocated to him under the standing order be reserved for his control at any time prior to the commencement of the debate on the Williams resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, is there a special order for the recognition of any Senator this morning?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is no special order.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the Chair.

ORDER DESIGNATING PERIOD  
FOR THE TRANSACTION OF  
ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after the recognition of the two leaders under the standing order, there be a brief period for the transaction of routine morning business to extend not past the hour of 11:30 a.m., in which Senators may speak for not more than 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECESS FROM 11:30  
A.M. UNTIL 2:30 P.M. TODAY

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, this is Tuesday and on Tuesday there are regular caucuses by Senators on both sides of the aisle that take place off the floor of the Senate. These meetings are of an official nature. They expedite the business of the Senate. They are essential to the transaction of our business.

In order to provide the time for all Senators to meet according to those arrangements, I ask unanimous consent that today at 11:30 a.m. the Senate stand in recess until the hour of 2:30 p.m.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. BAKER, I ask as well, Mr. President, that when the Senate reconvenes, Senate Resolution 204 be automatically laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, at 2:30,

it is anticipated that we will resume debate on the Williams resolution. The first order of business will be a quorum call. It is the hope of the leadership that a quorum can be assembled by 3 o'clock, in which event debate on the Williams resolution will continue until approximately 6 p.m. today.

Mr. President, it is my hope that the Senate can complete the consideration of Senate Resolution 204 on today, tomorrow, or Thursday. I have no desire to hurry this matter. Indeed, I will not now do so, for Senator WILLIAMS and his supporters must have every opportunity to make their case. I will not seek any unanimous-consent agreement for a time certain vote either on the Cranston amendment or on the resolution itself.

I observe with approval the recommendation the minority leader made on the floor last evening which, as I understand it, was that we should try to arrive at a time to vote up or down on the Cranston amendment, and then shortly thereafter have a vote on the resolution itself.

There are many other parliamentary techniques for dealing with this matter, but I think that has much to commend it.

I think on a matter of this importance and gravity, the Senator from California, on behalf of the Senator from New Jersey, should have the opportunity to make his case and have a vote on the amendment in the nature of a substitute. By the same token, after the disposition of that amendment, I think the Senate should proceed as promptly as possible to the consideration of the underlying resolution.

## CLIFFORD PHILIP CASE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, yesterday, I joined with my colleagues in noting with sadness the death of Senator Clifford Philip Case of New Jersey. He was a trusted partner and a beloved friend; those of us who had the pleasure of serving with him will miss him.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that editorials from the Washington Post and the New York Times on Senator Case be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## CLIFFORD PHILIP CASE

His gentle demeanor and patrician courtesy made the words "the gentleman from New Jersey" something more than a pro forma senatorial title for Clifford Case, who died here Friday at the age of 77. Sen. Case was revered by his colleagues for more than his civility, however. As notable was the courage with which he championed his convictions and the integrity that characterized his service in the Senate. Whether the topic was ethics in government, the war in Vietnam or racial justice, Clifford Case was willing to speak out and to lead.

Sen. Case was one of the small but influential group of liberal Republicans who contributed so much to the better social legislation of the 1960s. As an advocate of strong civil rights laws, he was one of the bipartisan floor managers of the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964. Later, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, he actively promoted full funding for those programs—in particular those relating to education—that were directed toward the poor and the victimized.

Sen. Case was first elected to the House in 1944, and served five terms there before moving to the Senate 10 years later. A brief period as president of the Fund for the Republic separated these periods of service. At a time when only one Republican senator had taken a similar position, he announced, during his first race for the Senate, that he strongly opposed the activities of Sen. Joseph McCarthy, and pledged himself to vote against allowing the Wisconsin senator to continue as chairman of the Committee on Government Operations.

Once elected, Mr. Case continued to press for measures that would establish clear ethical standards for members of Congress and to publish annually and voluntarily a complete statement detailing his own finances. Today's requirement that legislators and high government officials file statements disclosing assets, liabilities and sources of income is due, in large measure, to his early and persistent advocacy.

As a member, and eventually ranking Republican, on the Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Case was an opponent of war in Vietnam before it was fashionable to be one. He was an environmentalist when such folks were still called "conservationists." He was a man of principle and compassion who served his party, his state and his country with distinction.

## CLIFFORD CASE

He reached the Senate in 1954 by defeating the McCarthyites on the extreme right of New Jersey's Republican Party. He was ousted, finally, in a 1978 party primary by a new political right. For the quarter-century in between Clifford Case upheld the middle ground of moderate Republicanism. He advanced bipartisanship in foreign affairs, compassion in the civil rights struggles, quality in judicial appointments and decency in everything.

Long an influential member of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Case supported Presidents of both parties when he saw them leading the nation toward peace. And he was bipartisan in his denunciation of executive excesses.

He came to oppose President Johnson's involvement in Vietnam as unauthorized and he was critical of President Nixon for not ending that involvement sooner. He helped to produce the War Powers Act to make the

executive more accountable for military operations and sponsored a law requiring early notice to Congress of secret agreements with other countries.

New Jersey, the Senate and the nation all profited from Clifford Case's intellectual gifts and quite dignity. Nor did moderation die with his political defeat. After he lost his party's support, by only a few thousand votes, the electorate turned to a moderate Democrat for his replacement. Clifford Case was what you might call an impassioned moderate. He gave moderation a long run and a good name.

## ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I have no need for the remainder of my time under the standing order. I ask unanimous consent that it may be reserved to any point prior to the consideration of the Williams resolution, as in the case of the time reserved for the minority leader.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

## ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SYMMS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Idaho permit me to ask the Chair if he is prepared at this time to put us into a period for the transaction of routine morning business?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There will now be a time for routine morning business.

The Senator from Idaho is recognized.

Mr. SYMMS. I thank the distinguished majority leader.

(The remarks of Mr. SYMMS at this point in connection with the introduction of legislation are printed under Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.)

## ISRAEL AND THE UNITED STATES SHARE COMMON VALUES AND INTERESTS

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I wish to invite the attention of my colleagues to a speech delivered by Senator CANNON to the B'nai B'rith Lodge in Las Vegas, Nev., on January 24, 1982.

Senator CANNON puts special emphasis on the common values and interests shared by the United States and

Israel. Both peoples have common ideals and spiritual roots. Both governments are committed to democracy, justice, human rights, and individual freedom. And beyond this, the strategic interests of both nations are served by close political and mutual security ties.

This address is very timely, and I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## ADDRESS OF HOWARD W. CANNON

It is a pleasure to be with you this evening. I am delighted to have this opportunity to restate my commitment to the security of Israel and continued good relations between the United States and Israel.

I firmly believe that the people of the United States and Israel share common ideals, values, and spiritual roots. Both governments are committed to democracy, justice, human rights, and freedom. These are more than just slogans—they are the essence of what both nations stand for.

In addition, I strongly believe that the strategic interests of the United States are served by close political and military alignments with Israel. I feel that expanding America's strategic partnership with Israel enhances the influence of the United States in the region and promotes our global goals.

As we are about to celebrate the first anniversary of Ronald's Reagan's inauguration, I feel that this is a particularly appropriate time to assess the record of his administration's Middle East policies and then attempt to speculate on the future. I believe it is important to look at the implication of the AWACS sale, its effects, consequences, and aftermath. I would then like to discuss the current status of American relations with Israel, including some comments on the recent actions in the Golan Heights. And finally, I would like to speculate on the likely events after Israel returns the Sinai to Egypt this April.

When Reagan took office, he announced that the Soviet Union would be his top foreign policy priority. Within a few months, however, the Middle East moved to the top of the agenda. The administration tried to develop policies that could meet the Soviet threat in the region, while playing down the regional tensions, including the Arab-Israel conflict.

The administration believes that these objectives would be well served by the sale of advanced military equipment to Saudi Arabia, including offensive enhancements for the F-15's and 5 airborne warning and control systems (AWACS). Thus, they concluded an 8.5 billion dollar deal transferring this technology to Saudi Arabia.

It is always difficult to disagree with a President on a major foreign policy initiative. It is particularly difficult to oppose a popular President at the beginning of his term. Despite tremendous pressure from the administration and corporate lobbying, I took this difficult course and was one of the earliest opponents of the arms sale to Saudi Arabia.

I was one of the first signers of the Packwood-Jackson letter urging the President not to proceed with the sale; I cosponsored the resolution of disapproval. I spoke out

S. 1943

At the request of Mr. SCHMITT, the Senator from Arizona (Mr. DECONCINI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1943, to increase the penalties for smuggling quantities of marihuana exceeding 1,000 pounds.

S. 1982

At the request of Mr. SCHMITT, the Senator from Maine (Mr. COHEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1982, a bill to amend the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act and the Defense Production Act of 1950 to strengthen military preparedness, and for other purposes.

S. 2016

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MATINGLY), and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. HUMPHREY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2016, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide generally that benefits thereunder may be paid to aliens only after they have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, and to impose further restrictions on the right of any alien in a foreign country to receive such benefits.

S. 2022

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2022, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982, and for other purposes.

S. 2057

At the request of Mr. KASTEN, the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. BURDICK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2057, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code.

S. 2080

At the request of Mr. KASTEN, the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EAST), the Senator from Florida (Mrs. HAWKINS), and the Senator from Utah (Mr. GARN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2080, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act to provide that all persons must comply with the act.

S. 2107

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the Senator from Alabama (Mr. HEFLIN), and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. CANNON) were added as cosponsors of S. 2107, a bill to extend from May 1982 to October 1982 the month before which children not otherwise entitled to child's insurance benefits under title II of the Social Security Act by reason of the amendments made by section 2210 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 must attend postsecondary schools in order to qualify under subsection (c) of such section for entitlement to such benefits, to extend from August 1985 to August 1986 the month before which any such

entitlement terminates, and to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to notify all individuals who are entitled to child's benefits under title II of the Social Security Act for the month in which this act is enacted of the changes made in the eligibility for, and the amount of, such benefits by reason of the provisions of section 2210 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 and the provisions of this act.

S. 2130

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the Senator from Michigan (Mr. RIEGLE), the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. ZORINSKY), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. ROTH), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. ANDREWS), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), and the Senator from California (Mr. CRANSTON) were added as cosponsors of S. 2130, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to facilitate the development of drugs for rare diseases and conditions, and for other purposes.

S. 2155

At request of Mr. KASTEN, the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. PRESSLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2155, a bill to require a foreign country be declared to be in default before payments are made by the U.S. Government for loans owed by such country or credits which have been extended to such country which have been guaranteed or assured by agencies of the U.S. Government.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 156

At the request of Mr. KASTEN, the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. BURDICK), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DIXON), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DURENBERGER), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. LONG), the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. PRESSLER), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. PROXMIRE), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GOLDWATER), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. HEFLIN), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. HUDDLESTON), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. ROTH), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. SYMMS), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. TSONGAS), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. WILLIAMS), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. FORD), and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ABDNOR) were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 156, a joint resolution to designate April 9, 1982, as "P.O.W./M.I.A. Commemoration Day."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 159

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the Senator from Indiana (Mr. QUAYLE), the

Senator from Hawaii (Mr. MATSUNAGA), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. STAFFORD), and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. FORD) were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 159, a joint resolution entitled the "White House Conference on Productivity Act."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 160

At the request of Mr. HAYAKAWA, the Senator from Florida (Mrs. HAWKINS) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 160, a joint resolution to designate July 9, 1982, as "National P.O.W.-M.I.A. Recognition Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 322

At the request of Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. MATHIAS), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. DECONCINI), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. PROXMIRE), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BRADLEY), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DIXON), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. CANNON), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. FORD), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. BURDICK), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. PRESSLER), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BOREN), and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 322, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to possible actions taken to expel Israel from the General Assembly of the United Nations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 331

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. PELL) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 331, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission should take no action to accelerate the decontrol of wellhead natural gas prices.

AMENDMENT NO. 1333

At the request of Mr. SASSER, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1333 intended to be proposed to S. 1758, a bill to amend title 17 of the United States Code to exempt the private noncommercial recording of copyrighted works on video recorders from copyright infringement.

DEATH OF HON. CLIFFORD P. CASE, FORMERLY A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Through inadvertence, the RECORD of yesterday did not include all the cosponsors of Senate Resolution 335, relating to the death of the Honorable

Clifford P. Case. The permanent RECORD will show that the resolution was submitted by Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. BAKER, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. CHILES, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. DODD, Mr. FORD, Mr. GARN, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. HAYAKAWA, Mr. INOUE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. McCLURE, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. METZENBAUM, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. WALLOP, and Mr. ZORINSKY).

**SENATE RESOLUTION 336—RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE DEPARTURE STATUS OF EL SALVADORANS IN THE UNITED STATES**

Mr. DeCONCINI submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. Res. 336

Whereas ongoing fighting between the military forces of the Government of El Salvador and opposition forces is creating potentially life-threatening situations for innocent nationals of El Salvador;

Whereas the Immigration and Naturalization Service estimates that as many as sixty thousand nationals of El Salvador fled from El Salvador and entered the United States in 1980;

Whereas such Service in 1980 has detained more than eleven thousand of such nationals and is deporting to El Salvador approximately four hundred of such nationals each month;

Whereas deportation of such nationals could be temporarily suspended, until it became safe to return to El Salvador, if the Attorney General, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State, provides such nationals with extended voluntary departure status; and

Whereas such extended voluntary departure status has been granted in recent history in cases of nationals who fled from Vietnam, Laos, Iran, and Nicaragua: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of State should recommend to the Attorney General that extended voluntary departure status be granted to aliens who are nationals of El Salvador and that the Attorney General should exercise his discretion and grant such status to such aliens until the situation in El Salvador has changed sufficiently to permit their safely residing in that country.

**EL SALVADORAN DEPARTURE STATUS**

Mr. DeCONCINI. Mr. President, it has frequently been my concern as a U.S. Senator and as a student of American history that all too often the relationship between American foreign and domestic policy is obscured, that policymaking in these two spheres is kept apart artificially and to the detriment of overall U.S. interests.

The purpose of the resolution I am introducing today is to help deal with a problem originating not in the artificial separation of domestic and international policy, but in the artificial linking of these policies. The problem that I refer to is the status of refugees

coming from El Salvador to the United States.

We are all well aware of our Nation's relationship with the Government of El Salvador. The administration has made very clear its decision to help that Government, led by José Napoleón Duarte, fight off leftist forces backed by Soviet/Cuban aid and institute economic reforms to help rectify years of oligarchical rule.

But we are considerably less aware of the extent to which refugees from El Salvador are coming into this country, the hardships that they have experienced prior to and in order to get here, and—what is worst of all—we do not realize the hardships that they are forced to endure here in the United States, the land to which people are fleeing oppression from any source have come for over three generations.

Now, the State Department has advised the Immigration and Naturalization Service that at this time it does not recommend the blanket granting of voluntary departure for illegal Salvadorans presently in the United States. A recommendation to grant voluntary departure for Salvadorans would include providing them a safe haven in the United States until the political situation in that nation stabilizes as well as other special immigration measures such as permission to work in the United States. According to the State Department, the high levels of violence in El Salvador do not warrant the granting of voluntary departure to Salvadorans in the United States. The State Department justifies this determination by indicating that basic public services are still being maintained in El Salvador, particularly in the major cities. Unfortunately, I believe that the State Department's case ignores the crucial testimony of Americans who have been to El Salvador and, more importantly, the Salvadorans who have entered this Nation.

Who in the Chamber has not heard accounts of atrocities, random violence, and deliberate sabotage committed by both extremes in the conflict in El Salvador and committed against innocent civilians? The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees determined in its September 1981 study that the large number of Salvadorans who enter the United States illegally is casually related to the internal strife in El Salvador, and a comparison of INS' yearly totals of Salvadorans in this country helps to confirm this determination. Yet the State Department ignores this evidence in favor of a carefully tailored, impersonal overview of the situation in El Salvador.

The granting of blanket periods of voluntary departure is not a particularly unusual means for the State Department to deal with immigrants from nations under the throes of civil war. For varying lengths of time during the past 5 years aliens from

Ethiopia, Uganda, Iran, and Nicaragua have been granted blanket periods of voluntary departure. In 1976, the State Department advised that requests by Lebanese nations for extensions of voluntary departure should be viewed sympathetically on a case-by-case basis.

I suggest, Mr. President, that the main difference between these nations and El Salvador is our own Government's relations with those other governments. I believe that the true source of the State Department's reluctance to recommend granting Salvadorans temporary voluntary departure status is the view that this would reflect adversely on our Nation's policy of assisting the Duarte government in El Salvador.

To me such a judgment does the opposite of what it intends to do. To refuse to recognize the sufferings of these people implies a guilty conscience. I believe it conveys to other nations of the world the view that the Duarte government, by design or impotence, is totally responsible for this suffering and that the U.S. Government, realizing the responsibility of the Duarte government, is burying its head under the sand.

The lives that would be saved and the suffering that would be alleviated are reasons enough in my mind to warrant the granting of voluntary departure for Salvadorans, but the opportunity to show to the world that we are cognizant of the suffering caused by the civil war in El Salvador—which I believe has as its root cause the intervention of outside Communist sources—should be appealing enough for even the State Department.

Therefore, I urge my fellow Senators to join with me in support of the resolution I am introducing today urging the State Department to grant voluntary departure status for Salvadorans.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED FOR PRINTING**

**WAR POWERS RESOLUTION AMENDMENTS OF 1982**

**AMENDMENT NO. 1334**

(Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.)

Mr. SYMMS (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. DENTON, Mr. MATTINGLY, Mr. HAYAKAWA, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. EAST, and Mr. GOLDWATER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2179) to amend the war powers resolution to require specific authorization before the introduction of any U.S. Armed Forces into hostilities in El Salvador, and for other purposes.

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 272 designates April 4 through 10, 1982, as "National Medic Alert Week." Forty million Americans, nearly one-fifth of our Nation's population, are afflicted with diabetes, heart conditions, epilepsy, allergies, or other medical problems the symptoms of which, in emergency situations, are difficult to detect or are not readily associated with such medical problems. Many Americans suffer avoidable death or injury because of delay in proper diagnosis and treatment of such hidden medical problems in emergency situations.

The Medic Alert emergency identification and information system has been credited with saving the lives of more than 2,000 people afflicted by hidden medical conditions each year.

This bill has been cosponsored by over 218 Members of the House.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks, and include extraneous matter, on Senate Joint Resolution 148, House Joint Resolution 361, and House Joint Resolution 272, the joint resolutions just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE CLIFFORD P. CASE OF NEW JERSEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FORSYTHE) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. FORSYTHE. Mr. Speaker, the subject of this special order is a gentleman who has been revered in this town for many, many years.

At the outset I want to yield to the dean of our New Jersey delegation, the gentleman from New Jersey, (Mr. RODINO), who joins me in this special order today. The gentleman is one of the few men who really knew Cliff Case since he first came to Congress. I yield at this time to the dean of our delegation.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the life, character, and public service of the Honorable Clifford P. Case, deceased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I applaud the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FORSYTHE) for taking this time.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that with the passing of Clifford Case we have lost a man of wisdom, of compassion, and of vision.

From the day he took his seat on the Rahway Common Council in 1938, until last Friday when he left us forever, Clifford Case never stopped fighting for justice, equal opportunity, and basic human rights for all people. He was a man whose 9 years in this House and 24 years in the Senate epitomized two things—dignity and dedication.

I held a great affection for my old friend, and he was a tremendous inspiration to me during the three decades we served together. When, I came to Congress in 1949, Cliff Case was in his third term as a New Jersey Congressman and had already earned the reputation as an independent-minded man of principle. When he won election to the Senate in 1954, Cliff used his extraordinary intellect and energies to become one of those rare public figures who defines statesmanship in an era. Clifford Case was a man of conscience whose public stands on so many issues really did chart the course of history for our Nation in the postwar period. He believed early on that Americans should be protected from devastating medical bills in their old age, so he became the only member of his party in the Senate to actively push for President Kennedy's medicare bill. He was convinced that America's working men and women needed better protection against indecent and dangerous conditions in the work place, so he was one of the few voices in his party for the Occupational Safety and Health Act. He was an important member of a bipartisan coalition which worked to pass the landmark civil rights legislation of the sixties. He was also an outspoken advocate of worldwide human rights long before it became popular. He grasped at an early stage the powerful meaning human rights would have for all of us, and he never stopped his efforts on behalf of the oppressed of the world. His work as an original member of the Helsinki Commission on Security and Cooperation, and his chairmanship of Freedom House—an international human rights monitoring organization—after he left the Senate, have greatly contributed to human rights advancement.

As a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Cliff Case defined what we mean by "bipartisanship." When it came to America's international positions or our national security, there were no Democratic or

Republican priorities, according to Cliff Case. Only American priorities. And when he felt that our policies should be changed, he did not hesitate to act.

He criticized the continuation of the Vietnam war, and he authored landmark legislation—which we now refer to as the Case Act—to prevent unwise military involvement abroad. The act requires the President to give Congress 60 days notice of any decision that could involve the country in a foreign affairs situation that might be contrary to the wishes of Congress or the public.

During the great Senate clamor over the Panama Canal Treaties—when rhetoric ran high—it was Clifford Case who, quietly but effectively engineered two compromise amendments which bolstered our Nation's security and maintained a good faith international agreement. One amendment assured the right of the United States to send troops to defend the canal after our jurisdiction ends in the year 2000; and the other assures the U.S. naval passage through the canal during an emergency.

Clifford Case's vision and intellect won him the admiration of heads of state from all over the globe. But I do not think any of their feelings could have topped the fondness which New Jersey citizens held for their senior Senator. After winning an extremely close election to the Senate his first time around, Cliff Case rolled up three consecutive landslide victories. Some have called him the "patrician Senator" for his gentlemanly demeanor. But I cannot think of a man of greater sensitivity toward the needs and hopes of the people of his State than Cliff Case. Born in the town of Franklin Park, N.J., and graduated from Rutgers, the State university, he was also an active trustee at Rutgers for many years—and after he left the Senate, became a lecturer at the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers. His New Jersey roots ran deep, and New Jerseyites loved him deeply.

Speaking personally, I have never known a more decent human being than Clifford Case. He taught us how to live with dignity, and how to serve the people with integrity and honor.

I join with his wife Ruth, the rest of his family, and all the citizens of New Jersey in mourning the loss of this giant of a man.

I hope that as we honor Cliff Case today we can learn from the man and his principles which helped to chart a certain portion of our Nation's history—for they are timeless in their simplicity and strength.

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Mr. FORSYTHE. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for his comments.

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORSYTHE. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. RINALDO. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues in noting with great sadness the death last Friday of Clifford P. Case, the former senior Senator from New Jersey, and a close personal friend.

Senator Case lived many years in Rahway, N.J., which is in the congressional district that I represent, and near my hometown of Union. I became friendly with the Senator early in my career, and over the years came to admire and respect his enormous abilities, as did most New Jerseyites.

It can be fairly said that Senator Case was an honor to the State and was incredibly popular. He first came to Washington in 1944 as a Member of the House of Representatives. He served in the House until 1954 when he was elected to the Senate by the narrowest of margins. However, he went on to set new records with his reelections in 1960, 1966, and 1972. As a reflection of his popularity among the voters, he received nearly 64 percent of the vote in the 1972 election, for a plurality of 780,000 votes.

His reputation was earned by his independence of thought, great intellectual scope, and quiet dignity. In his unassuming, but effective manner, he was a pragmatist who gained widespread recognition in international affairs as a ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee. He long championed international human rights, and civil rights at home.

In politics he found scope for expression of a prodigious talent to serve his fellow man, and even after he left office, he continued his public service to the benefit of all of us.

Looking back over his career, we can say that Senator Case had an opportunity to contribute creatively and constructively to the welfare of the Nation and that he was equal to the task.

He was a man of principle and compassion who served with distinction. I mourn his passing.

Mr. FORSYTHE. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for his comments.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORSYTHE. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey, for yielding, and I want to commend him and the dean of our delegation, PETER RODINO, for taking a special order to honor this great American and great New Jerseyan.

Mr. Speaker, today we mourn the death and celebrate the memory of Senator Clifford Case, a man who gave

34 years of his life to the service of our Nation. Clifford Case was one of those rare individuals who truly served out of conviction, not for personal aggrandizement, and he tirelessly fought for his convictions throughout his long career. From his days in the fifties as head of the Fund for the Republic, defending civil rights and liberties from the encroachments of McCarthyism, to his work in the late seventies to limit executive power, Case worked to preserve the most basic treasures of our Nation—freedom, justice, and democracy.

He worked for freedom by tirelessly fighting attempts to usurp the rights of individuals. During his service in the House of Representatives, he worked to bring freedom to more of the world's populace, by liberalizing U.S. immigration law. At great political risk, he resisted the allies of Senator Joe McCarthy who would limit debate and condemn without fair hearing those who did not toe a narrow line of conservative anticommunism. And he defended the civil rights of those whose freedoms had been limited by social injustice.

In the same way, he insured that justice would prevail in this land. One of the earliest manifestations of this was his backing of the antilynching bill in the House. That such legislation was needed reflects badly on the state of criminal justice in our Nation just a few decades ago, and reminds us of the immense progress which courageous leaders like Clifford Case have wrought.

Finally, Senator Case worked to preserve our democracy. He did this by supporting that most basic institutions of our society, the Constitution, by contributing his tireless efforts to our political system, and by working for a sound and nonpartisan foreign policy which would advance the reputation of the United States as a nation, fair and reasoned in its dealings with the world. Clifford Case was a decent, honorable, capable and compassionate human being.

Our Nation depends on the contributions of individuals of excellence. Senator Clifford Case was one of these men, a man with the dedication to pursue what was right. The Congress and the Nation will greatly miss him.

Mr. FORSYTHE. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mrs. FENWICK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORSYTHE. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mrs. FENWICK. I thank my colleague for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is particularly fitting that the dean of our Republican delegation in the House of Representatives would have taken this time in which a memory of a great Senator could be brought to the Con-

GRESSIONAL RECORD and to the people of this Nation.

We all knew Cliff Case. I started working for him as a volunteer in his campaign in 1954 and worked in primary and general campaigns until he was defeated 4 years ago. In all that time, the people of the State learned to trust him, as indeed everybody who knew him trusted him. He was an honor to the State. He was an honor to the Congress. He served in the House and he served in the Senate, and he lived up to the highest ideals of what a citizen should be able to expect from those who presume to sit in these Halls. He never let them down.

I do not think everybody agreed—and certainly I did not—with all of the Senator's votes. Who does agree all the time with any one human being? But I think all of us, even when we differed, knew that he cast those votes in what he truly believed to be the public good. I think he was aware of what Abraham Lincoln said in difficult times in this country: "To do the right as God gives us to know the right."

Cliff Case was a God-fearing man, the son of a minister; Cliff Case was a devoted husband, and he gave an example in that respect too. He taught us a lot about probity and dignity and a sense of justice and the high qualities that are needed for somebody who sits in the United States Senate.

I think it is a fine thing that both sides of the aisle, my Democratic colleagues, as well as those who belong to his party, are speaking today as candidly and as fully as we are. There was nothing ever to hide here. There was nothing but what he seemed to be: A trustworthy, honorable, intelligent and compassionate man, an honor to the Senate and to this House in which he served, to the State he represented and to the Nation.

Mr. FORSYTHE. I thank the gentleman for her comments.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORSYTHE. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HOWARD. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FORSYTHE), as well as our dean, Congressman RODINO, for taking this special order.

Mr. Speaker, many of us in the New Jersey congressional delegation were fortunate to have worked long and closely with Senator Clifford P. Case. His death Friday saddened all of us and we offer our most heartfelt condolences to his family.

Statesmanlike, decent, and persistent are the adjectives that first come to mind as we remember Clifford Case. His legislative and political records contain example after example of the

courageous stands he took on controversial issues. His approach to problems was always thoughtful and deliberate, no matter how volatile the subject.

I had occasion to work with Senator Case on many issues of concern to New Jersey. Both he and his staff were always well-prepared and knowledgeable. Whether we were talking about civilian employment at Fort Monmouth or beach erosion, we would not look for a Democratic or a Republican solution, but for the best solution for the State. He was one of the principal reasons Members from New Jersey always maintained our sense of purpose through many legislative battles that could have otherwise fractured the unity of the delegation.

When Clifford Case promised, he also delivered and the chief beneficiaries were the people of the State of New Jersey.

I would like to include for the RECORD an editorial in the Daily Register of Shrewsbury, N.J., which accurately and eloquently summarizes Senator Case's illustrious career. The editorial follows:

[From the Shrewsbury (N.J.) Daily Register, Mar. 8, 1982]

Former Sen. Clifford P. Case, who died last Friday of lung cancer at the age of 77, was a scholarly and effective statesman, a compassionate lawmaker who fought for civil rights and social legislation, and the conscience of the liberal wing of the Republican Party. He served this state with distinction in the Senate for 24 years, and brought distinction to the Senate by his service.

In four decades as an elected official—as a Rahway councilman, a New Jersey assemblyman, a member of the House of Representatives and a U.S. senator—Clifford P. Case was guided by the principle that a public office is a public trust. He never betrayed that trust. When he left the U.S. Senate after his defeat in the 1978 GOP primary by the conservative Jeffrey Bell, it was with an unblemished record for honesty and integrity.

His liberal voting record and his unwavering adherence to voting his convictions appealed to voters across the political spectrum; much of his support came from Democratic and independent voters. His political independence—he voted against several key Nixon administration programs and three Nixon appointees to the Supreme Court, and voted to override a Nixon veto of funds for day care centers—spurred controversy within the GOP. But he believed strongly that as a senator he held an "independent responsibility" that did not entitle him "to act as a doorstep" to the president.

A quiet, thoughtful man, he had considerable political influence. He was one of relatively few senators to serve on two major committees; he was the ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, where he was an outspoken advocate of a bipartisan foreign policy, and the second ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee. He was a dove on Vietnam, and a leader on the effort to stop the bombing and pull American troops out of Indochina. Long a staunch supporter of Israel, he coauthored a coalition last year opposing the sale of AWACS fighter planes to Saudi Arabia.

He was an ardent fighter for civil rights legislation at home, and was among the first in the Senate to denounce the witchhunting of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. He was also a champion of human rights abroad; he served on the Helsinki Commission, and for the past two years had been chairman of the board of Freedom House, a non-profit organization that strives to promote freedom world-wide.

He pushed for congressional reform, financial disclosure and environmental legislation long before those became popular issues. Through his nominations, U.S. attorneys were appointed for New Jersey who rooted out corrupt politicians of both parties. He led the successful fight against moving basic training from Fort Dix and his efforts helped establish the Gateway National Recreational Area.

New Jersey was fortunate to have been represented by Clifford P. Case, a courageous, wise, and decent man. He will be missed.

Mr. FORSYTHE. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for his comments.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORSYTHE. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my good friend, the gentleman from New Jersey, for yielding to me, and I want to commend him for taking this time, because Cliff Case was a great American. He was a noble statesman; he was a man of purity and integrity. I had the good fortune of serving with Cliff. I have been here 24 years now, and I served with Cliff during that whole period of time. I went to many conferences with him, with the Senate and the House on appropriation matters. Cliff Case was one of my idols. When I first came here I worked with him. I always used to look up to Cliff, and he always gave me good, sound advice. You never could go wrong listening to Cliff Case. I worked with him on Republican platforms. We were attacked from the right and we were attacked from the left, but Cliff and I would be in there. I would hang in there with him, always down the middle. Anything that was good for America, Cliff Case was for it.

We remember Cliff as a Republican interested in helping his fellow man. He was always concerned with people: Civil and human rights at home and across the globe, his work on the Helsinki accords and the important War Powers Act. His list of accomplishments for our Nation goes on and on as well: Helping in the creation of the medicare program and the Occupational Health and Safety Administration. Cliff was someone truly concerned for his fellow man.

We missed him when he did not come back in 1978, but we will miss him even more now. The memory of what he did for our Nation and mankind, however, will always be remembered.

One of the nicest things you could say about a man is that he is a good man. In my book, Cliff Case was a good man.

Mr. FORSYTHE. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for his comments.

Mr. Speaker, it is also with sadness that I rise today to honor Senator Clifford Case who honorably served our great State of New Jersey for 9 years here in the House and 24 years in the Senate. His death grieves me deeply; I will miss his friendship.

I knew Cliff for over 20 years and respected him from the first time I met him. He had that sort of effect on people, even though he was an unpretentious, "plain folks" type of man. He was a wonderful man to know.

He was a loyal Republican, but he had his own notion of what the Republican Party should represent and would not sacrifice his personal convictions for political expediency. This independence won the respect of leaders and members of both parties, although it also cost him some of the credit he should have received from the Republican Party. However, there was many a conservative Republican who gladly welcomed having Cliff at his side at election time.

During the years when our terms in Congress overlapped, we worked together on many projects of mutual concern to New Jersey. We both fought long and hard to convince the Army that Fort Dix should continue to function as a basic training installation. We were not completely successful in our battle until last year and, though Cliff was no longer serving in the Senate at the time, I am convinced that without his support in earlier years we would not have survived to win our fight last year. Another area in which his support was invaluable and his leadership was most outstanding was in the drafting and passage of legislation protecting the Pinelands.

Throughout his life Cliff Case was dedicated to the just treatment of the individual at home and abroad. In the House of Representatives he worked to enact legislation to liberalize the U.S. immigration policy and for the enactment of civil rights legislation. In the Senate he served on the Foreign Relations Committee and on the Appropriations Committee where he continued his efforts for human and civil rights. Cliff was an original member of the Helsinki Commission on Security and Cooperation and a stalwart supporter of the State of Israel. He also coauthored legislation during the Vietnam war which is commonly known as the Case Act, which curbs the power of the President to wage war. The Case Act requires that the President give Congress 60 days notice of any administration decisions that could involve the United States in a foreign af-

fairs situation which might be contrary to the wishes of Congress or the public.

He also worked diligently for the enactment of the medicare program, and the Occupational Health and Safety Act, as well as strongly supporting mass transit.

I have lost a good friend and a wise counselor. Our Nation has lost a man whose voice was always compassionate and honest. We will all miss his integrity and courage.

My wife, Mickey, and I extend our deepest sympathy to Ruth. We remember fondly the happy times we shared with Ruth and Cliff and we offer our prayers and best wishes to Ruth and the family in the difficult days ahead.

● Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to express my grief and that of the people of the 11th District of New Jersey on the death of the Garden State's distinguished former Senator and its senior statesman, Clifford P. Case. Senator Case's active career of five decades of public service did not cease when he left office in 1979; he continued to follow his convictions and work for the good of New Jersey and America. As recently as last year, he played a vigorous leadership role in the effort to defeat the sale of the AWACS to Saudi Arabia. Clifford P. Case continued to work for the public good out of office as he had worked so long as a public servant.

It was Senator Case's personal character which enabled him to be such an outstanding Senator. He was not at all a partisan man; he was a patriot, and he was also a kind and decent human being. I feel that I have lost a personal friend, and I think many New Jerseyites who never had the privilege of meeting or working with Senator Case share this sense of loss. His absolute integrity, his legislative skill, his warmth, and his wisdom were great assets to our State and our Nation. Clifford P. Case was genuinely loved and respected, and the Garden State can be proud of the memory of a great Senator and a great man.●

● Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened to learn of the death last Friday of former Senator Clifford P. Case. Although he served most of his congressional career in the Senate, he was a Member of the House when I came to Washington in 1952. Clifford Case was an extremely able legislator, with a vast breadth of knowledge on domestic and foreign issues.

Clifford Case and I cosponsored legislation to establish a national drivers' registration to provide local jurisdictions with notification of license revocation nationwide. That legislation was enacted into law and remains on the books today.

A Republican who received widespread support from Democrats, Senator Case was dedicated to the preser-

vation and promotion of the ideals which he held.

Senator Case had a long and distinguished public career. His influence in the fashioning of public policy continues to be felt and will continue far into the future.

Mrs. Rhodes joins me in conveying sincere sympathies to the Senator's wife and his family.●

● Mr. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, we rise today in tribute to a man of the highest caliber, an individual who served his State and Nation with distinction, Clifford Case.

Wisdom, fairness, dedication, compassion, foresight, courage—all these and more—come to mind when we consider his countless contributions to our State and Nation. More than anyone in recent memory, Clifford Case embodied all that is New Jersey.

New Jersey is special. Senator Case knew that and lived it, exhibiting an intimate knowledge of our people, our needs and our history, then effectively combining that allegiance with an international commitment to justice for all.

I knew this not as a colleague, but as a citizen who felt privileged to have this distinguished public servant representing my interests in the Congress.

His positions were based on principle rather than political expediency. A man of vision, Senator Case was often ahead of his time, courageously taking unpopular stands that later proved to be right on target.

His accomplishments were substantive and tangible. He was on record as a spokesman for human rights early on as an original member of the Helsinki Commission. He opposed the U.S. involvement in Vietnam long before it became fashionable to do so. He saw the inequity of racial injustice and worked diligently to correct it.

Senator Case achieved all this, and much, much more, without the fanfare so often connected with this business of politics. His quiet effectiveness—pure competence—is an inspiration to us all.●

● Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened by the passing of one of New Jersey's most distinguished and honorable public servants, Senator Clifford Case. The Senator's death is mourned by all New Jerseyites, particularly those of us who had come to know and respect his unique public service.

I never had the pleasure of serving with Senator Case, who retired from the Senate in January 1979 after a most distinguished 33-year career in the House and Senate. Nevertheless, I know him well through his enviable record of achievement. The impact of his ideas on the citizens of New Jersey and the citizens of the United States will be felt for years to come. His was an independent and intelligent voice on foreign affairs; he was a national

leader on the formation of the medicare program and the Occupational Safety and Health Act, and he was one of our most committed activists on the issue of civil rights. Clifford Case will be remembered for the causes he championed.

Those of us who came to know Senator Case in his later years soon realized that he was an institution in the U.S. Senate, a man respected by Senators from both sides of the aisle. To put it quite simply, when Clifford Case spoke, the Senate listened.

Mr. Speaker, in an era when so many people are disillusioned with government and politics, Senator Case will be remembered for the integrity and achievement of his long and honorable career.●

● Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great feeling of loss for New Jersey and the United States that I address this Chamber today. On Friday, March 5, former U.S. Senator Clifford Case of my home State died at the Georgetown University Hospital here in Washington.

Senator Case leaves behind a legacy of accomplishment, stature, and character that is the hallmark of the great men who have served this country. For 33 years he toiled in the House and Senate to better the plight of his fellow citizens. His views and work on civil and human rights showed him to be a visionary who promoted long before it was popular the issues that many Americans today take as given.

Senator Case was a compassionate man who was able to draw upon his own experience in shaping his legislative views. His work was such that he earned the respect of Republicans and Democrats alike. Throughout his 33 years in Congress he worked selflessly for the citizens of this Nation and his fellow people of New Jersey.

After Senator Case left office, he continued to stay active. Most notable was his strong opposition last summer to the President's plan to sell AWACS to Saudi Arabia.

Born at Franklin Park, educated at Rutgers and Columbia, a councilman of Rahway, a four-term Congressman, and a four-term Senator, the people of New Jersey will miss their devoted servant. My respect to his survivors, especially his wife Ruth, and my respect to the accomplishments of this remarkable man.

I want to thank my fellow delegation members, Mr. ROBINO and Mr. FORSYTHE, for giving me this opportunity to express myself today on the life and accomplishments of Clifford Case.●

● Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the late Senator Clifford P. Case, who served the Nation with honor and distinction and who will long remain a source of deep pride for the citizens of New Jersey.

Clifford Case was an uncommon man who served the residents of New Jersey and the citizens of our Nation in the greatest tradition of the U.S. Senate. As a member of Senate Foreign Relations Committee he was a leader and champion of international human rights questions, and was equally active in such areas as the Middle East peace process, bringing an honorable conclusion to our involvement in Southeast Asia, and promoting the role of Congress in being a partner with the executive branch in the formulation of our national security policies. In terms of domestic policymaking, he was a champion of health care programs and rights for the disadvantaged and the aged. Additionally, he showed exceptional concern for the workingman by his leadership role in the passage of the Occupational Health and Safety Act. Clifford Case was and will be remembered as a beloved, honest, hard-working and devoted public servant who did everything in his power to improve the chances for world peace and make life just a little bit better for all of us. There are so few and precious men like Clifford Case in our society in any given era, and his warmth, humility, and genius will be missed by our entire Nation. I will certainly miss him as a mentor and close friend. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. ●

● Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, along with all my colleagues I was greatly saddened to hear of the recent death of our friend and former colleague, Clifford Case. It is with sorrow and honor that I rise today to pay tribute to a fine Congressman and Senator, as well as a good and respected man.

Clifford Case's political career spanned more than three decades; 10 years in the House of Representatives, and 24 years in the Senate. A rendition of his accomplishments in his many years of public service would be both lengthy and impressive.

As a Member of this body, he earned our respect and admiration for his tireless efforts in support of social and civil-rights legislation. As a Senator and ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee, he was a strong spokesman for a bipartisan foreign policy and one of the Senate's strongest supporters of the State of Israel.

His clearheaded reasoning and keen judgment proved to be invaluable in all his committee assignments; Clifford Case exemplified the virtues of dedication and concern for his constituents and America as a whole. We were all impressed by his uncompromising conscience and his preference for honest independence rather than political expediency.

We will all miss Cliff Case, but we are grateful for having had the privilege and pleasure of working with him.

My deepest sympathies go out to his family for their great loss. ●

● Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, until 1978, Senator Clifford Case served the Republican Party, New Jersey, and his country for 32 years in the U.S. Congress. Noted for his quiet integrity and courtesy, Senator Case was also a steadfast and courageous advocate of issues in which he believed.

Senator Case combined respect for individual rights—in his early support for civil rights at home and abroad—with a concern for individual responsibility. Senator Case's first vote in the House opposed making the House Committee on Un-American Activities a permanent House committee; his first House speech was to attack a racist speech by one of his colleagues.

Senator Case believed that public officials should truly be responsible instruments of the public will. As one of the earliest critics of McCarthy in the Senate, Senator Case showed his concern with McCarthy's abuse of public trust and individual rights. As one of the strongest advocates of individual responsibility, Senator Case was instrumental in establishing annual financial disclosure statements for Senators and other high public officials. As a staunch supporter of civil rights, Senator Case insisted that Supreme Court nominees meet high standards, including sensitivity to human rights.

His concern for human beings was not limited to the governmental or domestic sphere: Senator Case was first in the Senate to urge a ban on atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons. Before it was fashionable, Senator Case called for an end to the war in Vietnam.

In 1975, Senator Case was instrumental in the establishment of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe to monitor compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act. Congresswoman MILLICENT FENWICK introduced a bill in the House to set up the Helsinki Commission on September 9, 1975. As soon as Senator Case saw the bill introduced by his Republican colleague from New Jersey, he eagerly supported the CSCE Commission and introduced the Senate version of the bill on November 17, 1975. Senator Case guided the bill through the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which unanimously passed the bill on April 13, 1976.

On May 5, 1976, the Senate debated the bill to establish the CSCE Commission. During that debate, Senator Case said:

In a variety of ways over the years, Congress has shown its concern for the protection of human rights . . . (and) has demonstrated its feelings that the well-being and rights of individual human beings must be considered in shaping foreign policy. The bill establishing a special commission to monitor compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Accords is another expression of the legiti-

mate concern with the fate of human beings around the world . . . By approving the Commission, we will make clear our continuing concern about human rights.

On June 3, 1976, President Ford reluctantly signed into law the bill which established the CSCE Commission. Despite strong opposition from the Republican administration which feared congressional interference in foreign affairs, Senator Case was a strong advocate of the Commission. For 2 years, I had the pleasure of working closely with Senator Case on the CSCE Commission. I had the opportunity to see Senator Case at work: His firm and skillful advocacy of issues; his gentle and persistent concern for individual rights.

In naming Senator Case as a public member to the U.S. delegation to the 1980 Madrid CSCE meeting, President Carter expressed public awareness of the Senator's unique contributions to the Helsinki process and to international relations, particularly human rights. Indeed, his close attention to all aspects of the Madrid meeting, but particularly human rights questions, made a significant contribution to the work of the U.S. delegation.

As a final mark of the enduring respect and genuine affection in which I will always hold Senator Case, and in recognition of his major contributions to the CSCE Commission, I would like to end by quoting from a speech in the Senate by Senator Case on May 5, 1976:

To nudge the Soviet Union in certain directions by firmly and persistently reminding Moscow both publicly and privately of the commitments it has undertaken in signing the Helsinki document. This is likely to be a difficult and wearisome process, one that calls for patience, firmness, and an ability to accept a good deal of frustration.

I think our colleagues will join me in paying tribute to the political realism, humanity, and insight of Senator Clifford Case of New Jersey. ●

● Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I join to pay tribute to former Senator Clifford Case, who was and is a source of personal inspiration to me.

Senator Case's political career was characterized above all by his deep personal integrity. In 9 years of service in the House of Representatives, and 24 in the Senate, Mr. Case distinguished himself both in his concrete political accomplishments, and in his unwavering commitment to humanitarian causes. His courage and his moral sensitivity made him a leader in social and civil rights legislation, and a moderate but influential voice in foreign affairs. His unflagging efforts in these areas contributed to the creation of such significant legislation as the Medicare program, the Occupational Health and Safety Act, and the War Powers Act.

It is a sad irony that he was defeated in 1978 by the same narrow partisan-

ship he was able to overcome in his first race for the Senate in 1954, when he became a target of the McCarthyites. Senator Case's talent and his dynamism will be sorely missed. And I believe we will miss his independence and his unwillingness to compromise his values even more.●

● Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sense of honor that I rise today to pay tribute to the late Clifford Case, the former Senator from New Jersey. The death of this committed, spirited, and compassionate man is a deep loss for all Americans.

Clifford Case was possessed of courage and morality. He cared deeply about our Nation and all its people. During his 24 years in the Senate he worked vigorously to see laws enacted which benefited a broad spectrum of society. I remember in particular the key role he played in enactment of the medicare program. And his concern for people did not end at our Nation's borders. Senator Case was an original member of the Helsinki Commission on Security and Cooperation. He was among the first to speak out against the Vietnam war, and coauthored the legislation which ended our Nation's involvement in that conflict.

I know the American people join us in our expression of sympathy to the family of Senator Case; and let us vow today to carry out our work in the Congress in the footsteps of his example.●

● Mr. HOLLENBECK. Mr. Speaker, this is a time for reflection.

I can recall my first meeting with Cliff Case. It was in 1966 at a county rally and I was a candidate for local office, my first campaign. Of course, I'd heard of him and read about him. Everyone said that he was first elected because of a pig farmer named Krajewski but that he was a great vote getter now. So all of us running were happy with him heading the ticket.

But many people there did not know Cliff Case the man, and many of them were less than enchanted with his philosophy. In fact, there was almost a "we'll embarrass him tonight" attitude permeating over the crowd. Well, Cliff stood there that evening in his rumpled brown suit and blue shirt and talked of his love for America, his concern for people and his convictions as to what he saw our party standing for. And he received a standing ovation.

Since that evening I had occasion to call upon his advice and counsel on several occasions as I held various public positions. He gave it sincerely and frankly to me as he did to others. And one of the many impressive traits of the man was that he seemed to follow the careers of those of us who sought his counsel. I shall never forget a moment on an afternoon when he traveled from Washington to New Jersey in a near hurricane in the fall

of 1980 to appear at a labor rally for me. He said to me,

Son, I'm proud of you. I see you're making the same friends I have, and the same enemies too.

I shall always cherish those words as words of praise from a man who felt so deeply and compassionately for human beings and their rights and dignity and who fought so hard in the causes of peace and justice.

Another moment remains fixed in my memory. Shortly before the 1978 primary, we shared a plane ride back to Washington after a rally on his behalf. We were the only passengers. Relaxing, he explained to me the philosophy he had adopted and lived up to for the past 30 years. I can only paraphrase it because I do not have his eloquence. It was a simple philosophy of kindness, courtesy, and unwavering, unselfish compassion for, and understanding of all the people of this society and a dedication to world peace. I hope his goals and that philosophy will not be forgotten. I, for one, will never forget.●

● Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is both with much sadness in my heart and pride that I rise today to salute the memory of Senator Clifford P. Case of New Jersey.

This great man's passing marks much more than a personal loss to myself. His death indeed represents a tragedy for the people of New Jersey and the Nation as well.

For Cliff Case was a man of the people. Their concerns and fears were his own and he expressed them so eloquently from both the floor of this Chamber and the Senate. He will be especially remembered as a loud and clear spokesman for the voiceless members of our society—the poor and the victimized.

During the 1960's, Cliff Case was out front in the tough fight to obtain passage of strong civil rights legislation. One of his greatest achievements was his successful fight on the Senate floor that helped insure passage of the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964. Later, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, Senator Case made sure the funds were available to put teeth into that vital legislation.

Even though Cliff Case and I were not members of the same political party, we shared many common concerns and beliefs. Foremost in both our minds was what we could do to best serve the people of our State. Cliff would always be the first one to cast party lines aside, roll up his sleeves and say, "Let's get it done for New Jersey."

He was a man of wit, charm, and grace who gave true meaning to the word integrity. New Jersey has lost a beloved son. I am most proud to have called Cliff Case my friend.●

□ 1215

## THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLOSKEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

● Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it is time to abandon our contention that we can control fishing in our own 200-mile zone while still claiming the right to fish for tuna within other nations' 200-mile zones.

We face a small but important foreign policy crisis, with an extremely dangerous potential.

In the past several weeks, a California-based U.S. fleet purse seiner, fishing within Papua New Guinea's 200-mile fisheries zone was seized for fishing without a Papua New Guinea license, the same kind of license the United States routinely requires of foreign vessels within our 200-mile zone.

The case was tried in Papua New Guinea and the U.S. vessel was found to have violated Papua New Guinea law which requires confiscation of the unlicensed vessel and its equipment as well as its catch, in this case 600 tons of tuna, collectively worth an estimated \$13 million.

This occurrence points up the outdated nature of our Fisherman's Protection Act (FPA) (Public Law 90-482) enacted in 1967 at a time when the United States actively opposed any country's right to claim more than a 3-mile coastal sea. The FPA also has an incredibly deleterious and dangerous impact on our relationships with friendly nations who understandably resent what appears to them to be an arrogant and imperialistic policy, to wit:

What is within our 200-mile zone is ours, but what is within your 200-mile zone is ours, too, if it is tuna.

Tuna constitutes roughly 7 percent of the world's fishing commerce in dollar value.

Note that the Fisherman's Protective Act now requires: Under the act, the United States must now prohibit the importation of all tuna into our country from Papua New Guinea. These sanctions go into effect automatically unless immediate steps toward conciliation are taken.

By imposing these sanctions it is expected that operations of two tuna companies based in Papua New Guinea will fail, with exports of tuna which have totaled as much as 50,000 tons, worth \$50 million a year, lost to these companies and Papua New Guinea.

The largest of these companies is the American firm, Star Kist, the other a smaller Japanese fishing company. Both employ over 1,000 Papua New Guineans. Papua New Guinea will lose over \$3 million per year in

er of the forces that brought it about. Americans, who hope to maintain a friendship with both Pakistan and India and to see them friendly to each other, may take heart from the fact that he has worked constructively with his Indian neighbors in the past and may do so in the future.

But the real basis for confidence in Yaqub Khan's ability to fulfill the office of Foreign Minister is not so much in his experience, wide as that has been, or whom he knows, impressive as the roster of his friends may be, but rather in his own quality as a human being.

Unlike many public men, he has not let the pressure of daily events prevent him from philosophic reflection on why things are as they are and how things may change.

As a result of this rare capacity to think in comprehensive terms about human affairs, he is likely to be able to suggest creative solutions to problems that have resisted solution by mechanical methods.

In a recent conversation, he was describing for me the history of a nation that spanned many centuries. He reflected on the fact that this nation had always embodied an ideal that transcended its physical boundaries, that the idea of nationality was larger than the geography of the nation. Thus, he could explain otherwise inexplicable events, but, more importantly, he is able to speculate with intelligence on the course that the Nation's peculiar character may lead it to adopt in the future and so he is able to propose action that is anticipatory and responsive.

About a year before the fall of the Shah of Iran, he sat with me on a hillside in the rolling Maryland countryside and shared his vision of what could happen in Iran and why he thought so. In fact, what did occur was so exactly what he had foreseen that his might have been the voice of a genuine oracle. While no human can always be right, it is encouraging to know that some among us can at least be right at times.

His interests are, however, not all consumed by affairs of State. His wife, Tuba, is his match in wit and intelligence and they take great pride in their children, one of whom, Sahabzada Samad, is a student in the United States at Brown University. He has been a gifted horseman throughout his life like many of his countrymen. When he has come to Maryland to observe the progress in the improvement of the breed, he has been able to predict which steeplechasers would be first over the bars with the same accuracy that he forecasts the ebb and flow of the tides of history.

In many ways, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan is the man who has proved Rudyard Kipling to be wrong when he said

"East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet."

Yaqub Khan is a citizen of the world who knows both, is comfortable in both, can contribute to both and is aware of his obligation to both. In him the twain have met and we can be glad of it.

The friends of Yaqub Khan will wish him satisfaction and fulfillment in his new duties as Foreign Minister of Pakistan and success in his efforts to preserve the peace of the world.

#### ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a brief period for the transaction of routine morning business, not to extend past 3:45 p.m., in which Senators may speak.

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

#### CLIFFORD P. CASE

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, Cliff Case once said that he thought Beethoven's Hymn to Joy from the Ninth Symphony was so near perfection that he wished no one would sing Schiller's words. At one level, the remark expressed Cliff Case's devotion to pure music. More basically, perhaps, it revealed a facet of his character which made words unnecessary when he knew the tune. His convictions did not require renewal or reminder.

Senator Case was not reluctant to speak and he was certainly not unable to speak. He was, instead, economical with speech and therefore what he said had added weight and credibility. He did not confuse eloquence with endurance.

Independence was another strong element of his personality, and he preserved it carefully. Once, when progressive Republicans were considering a slate of candidates for party office within the Republican caucus in the Senate, he declined to be nominated despite his seniority and his popularity. The grounds for declining any party preferment to which he might have been entitled were that it might impair his independence and he was convinced that his independent judgment was worth more than any prestige that could flow from entering the party leadership.

His legislative activity, his foreign policy positions, his brilliant victories and his honorable defeats are too well known to need repetition today. A special word about his devotion to the ideal of the State of Israel as the ultimate refuge of justice is always appropriate.

There was no sham or pretense about Clifford Case. He would not even bother to embellish his voting score by casting votes that he considered unnecessary and foolish. During

late night sessions of the Senate, he was always present while the business was serious. But, when fatigue and confusion took over and the procedure became redundant and unprofitable, he would not hesitate to walk out. He rejected cant and empty rhetoric even though the rejection cost him a point or two on his attendance record. When that time came, usually close to midnight, he would tilt his head and say "Good night, Sonny, I am going home to Ruth!"

It is a good thing to remember that even the U.S. Senate needs to be objectively observed and assessed from time to time. When it is found wanting, each of us cannot only make a judgment, but also can take personal and individual action to register that judgment. It is an example to be noted and followed.

And now Clifford Case has once more said in his jaunty way "Good night, Sonny!" But it is only at the end of a long and fruitful day and when a record that enhances the honor of the Senate is written in full.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a poem by Archibald MacLeish, which was read at Senator Case's funeral, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the poem was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Oct. 9, 1971]

ON A PUBLIC OCCASION

(By Archibald MacLeish)

Rinsing our mouths with praise . . .  
Tin cup,  
limestone spring in the cool of the mintbed  
Earlier generations knew this place,  
made their way through the fern. We have  
forgotten it:  
we have kept to the streets too long,  
tongues  
stale, hearts thirsty.  
Listen to me!  
God's will in the world if we could learn it,  
test it on our lips, would taste of priase.  
Why else should the world be beautiful?  
Why should the  
leaves look as they do, the light, the water?  
Rinsing our mouths with praise of a good  
man . . .

I say what I mean. I do not say  
a good man in a bad time.  
All times are bad when the man fails them.  
I say:

A good man in a time when men are  
scarce, when the intelligent foregather,  
follow each other around in the fog like  
sheep, bleat in the rain, complain  
because Godot never comes, because  
all life is a tragic absurdity—Sisyphus  
sweating away at his rock, and the rock  
won't—because freedom and dignity . . .  
Oh, weep, they say, for freedom and dignity!  
You're not free: it's your grandfather's itch  
you're scratching.

You have no dignity: you're not a man,  
you're a rat in a vat of rewards and punish-  
ments,  
you think you've chosen the rewards: you  
haven't:

the rewards have chosen you.

Aye! Weep!  
 Rinsing our mouths with praise of a good man  
 in a time when men are scarce, when the Word  
 chirps like a cricket on the cellar floor  
 on the stone—when the mind maunders . . .  
 A good man! Look at him there against the time!  
 He saunters along to his place in the world's weather,  
 lights his pipe, hitches his pants,  
 talks back to accepted opinion.  
 Congressional Committees hear him say:  
 "Not what you think: what you haven't thought of."  
 He addresses Presidents. He says:  
 "Governments even now still have to govern:  
 no one is going to invent a self-governing holocaust."  
 The Pentagon receives his views:  
 "science," he says, "is no substitute for thought.  
 Miracle drugs perhaps; not miracle wars."  
 Adviser to Presidents, the papers call him,  
 Adviser, I say, to the young.  
 It's the young who need competent friends,  
 bold companions  
 honest men who won't run out,  
 won't write off mankind, sell up the country,  
 quit the venture, jibe the ship.  
 I love this man.  
 I rinse my mouth with his praise in a frightened time.  
 The taste in the cup is of mint,  
 of spring water.

#### NORTHERN KENTUCKY FIGHTS A SLUGGISH ECONOMY

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, less than 2 years ago, a major steel plant closed in northern Kentucky, leaving more than 1,000 people unemployed and severely depressing an already sluggish local economy.

But this area did not take the news sitting down. Instead, it came out fighting to put the plant back to work.

Local business and labor community leaders met the challenge head on and developed a proposal to start anew with the manufacturing of pipe tubular steel. With a little encouragement, Federal and State government agencies rallied in support of the plan to reopen the plant under the new name of Newport Steel.

The various elements of the plan fell in place and now, after the initial reopening, the company is expanding its operation.

This kind of perseverance provides another stirring example of how hard work and good ideas can bring about success. I commend the Newport Steel Co. and everyone involved for what they have done to bring about this success story. The real beneficiaries here are the local people who can now enjoy steady employment and plan for a better future.

I agree with a recent editorial in the Cincinnati Enquirer that said the story of Newport Steel is the kind that should be told often and with enthusi-

asm in Washington. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Feb. 28, 1982]

#### NEWPORT STEEL: NEW COMPANY IS CONSTANT SOURCE OF GOOD NEWS

Newport Steel Corp. seems just to keep rolling right along, and that's good news indeed for Northern Kentucky's work force and economy.

The firm, which emerged from the ruins of Interlake Steel less than a year ago, has announced that it will stick by its plans to open a second mill despite a pronounced downturn in the industry. The cost of the new mill, targeted for opening in the second quarter of this year, has been pegged at \$28 million.

Spokesmen for Newport Steel have been optimistic in their outlook for the U.S. steel industry in general and their own operation in particular. They feel the downturn will prove a temporary, short-lived interruption, and that business will begin to pick up again in the spring.

Meanwhile, Newport Steel plans to make the most of the lull by using the slack time to build its own inventory, something the company has not been able to do during the recent period of high demand. A fuller inventory will put the firm in a better position to fill orders for large customers.

So the story continues, happy and with no end in sight. The new plant will benefit the local economy and employment picture by adding about 120 new jobs to the nearly 600 that have been created since startup.

Newport Steel's is the kind of story that should be told often and with enthusiasm in Washington, Frankfort and anywhere there are doubts about the efficacy of planning, good management and American business.

#### BUDGETARY TACTICS

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, an editorial in the Washington Post for Saturday, March 6, 1982, was entitled, "Budgetary Tactics." While its contents do not deal directly with the subject of a 2-year budget cycle, I believe there is an inescapable implied relationship.

The editorial notes that on March 31 the continuing resolution expires; that still to be passed is the final 1982 budget resolution, which was due to be passed last September; that soon the first 1983 budget resolution must be adopted, and finally, lurking in the uncertain future, is the related necessity of further raising the statutory debt limit.

The editorial further notes, "That does not leave much time for a great deal of work, if Congress is to come up with a specific proposal that differs substantially from Mr. Reagan's." That is the connecting link which I believe makes this editorial significantly relevant to those of us who believe we will soon have to deal with the question whether time constraints, among other considerations, dictate that we should, if not must, go to a 2-year budget cycle.

Clearly, S. 1683, which would establish a 2-year period for budget and appropriation activity, does not pretend to solve all of our budget and fiscal problems. Certainly it would not directly deal with the principal concerns highlighted in the Post editorial. But the plain fact remains that the shortage of time contributes to some of these problems, and lengthening the time we have to budget and appropriate will ease many of these problems.

I ask unanimous consent that the Post editorial be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 6, 1982]

#### BUDGETARY TACTICS

You can hardly be expected to follow the budget game without a program. The following paragraphs attempt to outline the stages that are likely to be important in the next several months, and the tactical positions that seem to be developing.

On March 31, the continuing resolution expires. You may recall that Congress was never able to agree on several of the 1982 appropriations bills and, in the final convulsion last fall, kept the money flowing with a compromise that extends only through the first half of the fiscal year. It's likely that both houses will vote for a simple extension, but the measure covers the controversial areas of health, education and welfare, and it's possible that enough deficit-fearing senators will balk to block passage.

A more likely source of trouble is the matter of the final budget resolution setting spending limits for the current fiscal year. In passing it last fall, Congress simply ignored the fact that actual spending is running at least \$40 billion above its legally binding limit. Now, if the budget process is to be kept intact, Congress must adopt a revision that approves an uncomfortably large deficit for 1982.

Congress, however, also needs to approve a first budget resolution for the next fiscal year—the one that's the subject of the current quarrel with the president. In the Senate, the target date for this event is March 3; in the House it's April 15. That doesn't leave much time for a great deal of work, if Congress is to come up with a specific proposal that differs substantially from Mr. Reagan's.

Last year, as the result of close negotiations between Reagan administration officials and Republican senators starting right after the election, the budget process got off to a fast start. This year, the administration went its own way and congressional support for the Reagan budget is currently nil.

If all goes as planned—and much may not—the congressional alternatives will face their first tests in the April votes on the budget resolution. If there is strong bipartisan support for the alternatives—and if the administration is still sitting on the sidelines—the next play may well come when, sometime in May, federal spending pushes the federal debt over the limit currently set by law.

Failure to raise the debt ceiling would cause a chaotic shutdown of many government operations and possible panic in the financial markets. House and Senate leaders see the debt ceiling bill as an opportunity to turn the tables on the administration, forc-

colleges. It is Seventh Day Baptist in its origins and our colleague is a Seventh Day Baptist. I happen to be Baptist. There is a saying that if you are a Baptist it does not mean very much because there are so many kinds of Baptists. I think "Mead's Handbook on American Denominations" list 22 varieties of Baptist. That does not include the one that President Truman belonged to. A member of the press asked him one day, "Mr. President, what kind of Baptist are you?" He replied, "I am a bourbon Baptist." That denomination is not listed in the handbook.

Salem is the college where our colleague graduated and as a student, he was elected to the board of trustees. He has served on that board of trustees continuously throughout his years, longer than any other member. I doubt that any other college in America can boast such longevity of one single trustee.

Even though we think of people slowing down as they reach older ages, I was confronted the other day by Senator RANDOLPH, who told me of the financial difficulties that, like many of the liberal arts colleges, his college is in today. He was talking about trying to raise about one-tenth of what they have to raise. He was going out and being personally responsible for raising \$50,000 of a \$500,000 campaign. That is the kind of energy, the kind of foresightedness, the kind of devotion he has to the younger generation and those students yet to come and matriculate at Salem College.

Mr. President, I want to add my words of commendation and pride to a man who has not only distinguished himself in the Senate but has devoted his life to the educational opportunities of the young people of West Virginia and others who come to Salem College.

Mr. President, we speak today of the long and distinguished service of our colleague, JENNINGS RANDOLPH, in the Congress of the United States. I have done some research, the results of which should help us to understand the tremendous portion of our country's history in which he has been involved. In the 193 years since the Congress was established in its present form, 31 Senators and 43 Members of the House of Representatives served beyond their 80th birthdays. Senator RANDOLPH thus is a member of an exclusive group of men and women who have contributed much in the way of experience and wisdom to the legislative process. It is truly remarkable that of those 74 Members of the Congress, Senator RANDOLPH has served with or known 40.

He is the fourth person from his State to have reached the age of 80 while in office, the others being Senator Matthew M. Neely, Representative

Elizabeth Kee, and Representative William E. Neal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mr. HAYAKAWA. Mr. President, I wish to add my name to those who are congratulating our distinguished colleague, Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH, on his 80th birthday. Others have already spoken much of his record and of his friendliness and how grateful we are for his companionship and his collegiality in this body. I should like to add one footnote.

I understand that this is Senator RANDOLPH's 80th birthday. This summer I shall celebrate my 76th, and my doctor tells me, "Keep your weight down, keep your weight down, and you will live long." I look at Senator RANDOLPH, and I think I ought to quarrel with my doctor.

It is a very happy occasion, indeed. I am glad to see that he is in such excellent health, despite the fact that he disobeys the injunctions at least of my doctor. I do not know what kind of doctor he has.

Mr. BAKER. I want to join my colleagues in expressing my very best wishes to the senior Senator from West Virginia on the occasion of his 80th birthday. Senator RANDOLPH has pointed out that he is the 31st Senator to serve in the Senate beyond the age of 80, and I just want to tell him that may be so, but he is clearly the youngest of that entire group.

Throughout my 15 years in the Senate, Senator RANDOLPH has been more than just a colleague. He has been a teacher, a partner, and above all, a friend.

The privilege and indeed, the pleasure of serving on the Environment and Public Works Committee with Senator RANDOLPH, and the opportunity to accompany him on visits to Salem College remain among the most unique aspects of my legislative career, and I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the Senator on his remarkable milestone.

#### DEATH OF FORMER SENATOR CASE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, this past weekend, America lost a dedicated public servant, and I lost a trusted friend. Throughout his distinguished service in the U.S. Senate, Clifford Case brought honor and excellence to the Senate and to the Nation. I, along with my colleagues who were fortunate enough to serve with Senator Case, have long admired him and will dearly miss him.

#### ETHICS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, this week's poem is entitled "Ethics," and was written by Linda Pastan. I believe the timely words speak for themselves.

#### ETHICS

(By Linda Pastan)

In ethics class so many years ago our teacher asked this question every fall: if there was a fire in a museum which would you save, a Rembrandt painting

or an old woman who hadn't many years left anyhow? Restless on hard chairs caring little for pictures or old age we'd opt one year for life, the next for art and always half-heartedly. Sometimes the woman borrowed my grandmother's face

leaving her usual kitchen to wander some drafty, half-imagined museum. One year, feeling clever, I replied why not let the woman decide herself? Linda, the teacher would report, eschews the burdens of responsibility. This fall in a real museum I stand before a real Rembrandt, old woman, or nearly so, myself. The colors within this frame are darker than autumn, darker even than winter—the browns of each, though earth's most radiant elements burn through the canvas. I know now that woman and painting and season or almost one and all beyond saving by children.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

(The following statement, which was made later in today's proceedings, is printed at this point in the RECORD by unanimous consent.)

#### AMERICAN TROOPS AND EL SALVADOR

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, later today, I shall introduce legislation requiring the President to get specific authorization from the Congress before introducing U.S. combat forces into El Salvador.

My legislation amends the War Powers Act which presently allows the President to introduce troops into a foreign conflict for 60 days if he notifies the Congress in writing within 48 hours of such a commitment. The legislation would retain Presidential flexibility by allowing combat forces to be sent to El Salvador in those cases where they are needed to protect, and assist in the evacuation of, American citizens, or to protect the territorial integrity of the United States.

It is my view that before we proceed any further, all Americans need to debate and evaluate fully the nature of our role in El Salvador.

I am taking this step now because of my growing concern over what I perceive to be an escalation of administration rhetoric and an escalation of administration involvement in that Central American country. The following are some of the recent events which have given me pause and led me to take a critical look at the nature of our involvement.

In March 1981, the administration asserted the following in the State De-