

Allen Billington in "The Protestant Crusade, 1800-1860":

One pamphlet, "The Pope's Strategem: 'Rome to America!' An Address to the Protestants of the United States, against placing the Pope's block of Marble in the Washington Monument" (1852), urged Protestants to hold indignation meetings and contribute another block to be placed next to the Pope's "bearing an inscription by which all men may see that we are awake to the hypocrisy and schemes of that designing, crafty, subtle, far seeing and far reaching Power, which is ever grasping after the whole World, to sway its iron sceptre, with bloodstained hands, over the millions of its inhabitants."

One night early in March 1854, a group of Know-Nothings broke into the storage sheds on the Monument Grounds and dragged the Pope's marble slab toward the Potomac. Save for the occasional "sighting," as we have come to call such phenomena, it was never to be located since.

Work on the monument stopped. Years later, in 1876, Congress appropriated funds to complete the job, which the Corps of Engineers, under the leadership of Lt. Col. Thomas I. Casey did with great flourish in time for the centennial observances of 1888.

Dread of Catholicism ran its course, if slowly. Edward M. Stanton, then Secretary of War, was convinced the assassination of President Lincoln was the result of a Catholic plot. Other manias followed, all brilliantly described in Richard Hofstadter's revelatory lecture "The Paranoid Style in American Politics" which he delivered as the Herbert Spencer Lecture at Oxford University within days of the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Which to this day remains a fertile source of conspiracy mongering. George Will cited Hofstadter's essay this past weekend on the television program "This Week With David Brinkley." He deals with the same subject matter in a superb column in this morning's Washington Post which has this bracing conclusion.

It is reassuring to remember that paranoiacs have always been with us, but have never defined us.

I hope, Mr. President, as we proceed to consider legislation, if that is necessary, in response to the bombing, we would be mindful of a history in which we have often overreacted, to our cost, and try to avoid such an overreaction.

We have seen superb performance of the FBI. What more any nation could ask of an internal security group I cannot conceive. We have seen the effectiveness of our State troopers, of our local police forces, fire departments, instant nationwide cooperation which should reassure us rather than frighten us.

I would note in closing, Mr. President, that Pope John Paul II will be visiting the United States this coming October. I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Will's column be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 25, 1995.]

FEVERED MINDS, MARGINAL MEN

(By George F. Will)

The Tennessee marble on the side of the Morgan bank building in lower Manhattan still bears, defiantly, scars inflicted on Sept. 16, 1920, when a horse-drawn wagon loaded with sash weights exploded amid a lunchtime crowd. Among those blown to the pavement was Joseph P. Kennedy. He was one of the fortunate. The blast, which shattered windows over a half-mile radius killed 30 and injured more than 100.

There were no arrests, or explanations. Someone probably had taken too seriously some socialist critique of capitalism, but the incident fed J.P. Morgan Jr.'s many phobias, which included: "The Jew is always a Jew first and an American second, and the Roman Catholic, I fear, too often a papist first and an American second."

Today, as the nation sifts and sorts the many jagged and tangled fragments of emotions and ideas in the aftermath of Oklahoma City, it should remember that this was not America's baptism of lunacy. Bleeding Oklahoma City is a few hundred miles down the road from Pottawatomie in what once was bleeding Kansas, scene of a memorable massacre. John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave, but his spirit—massacres in the name of God—goes marching on in the paranoia of a few.

A very few, on society's far fringes. Which is progress. After Brown killed the mayor of Harpers Ferry and seized the arsenal, he was sentenced to be hanged. Yet America's pre-eminent intellectual, Ralph Waldo Emerson, said of him, "That new saint, than whom nothing purer or more brave was ever led by love of men into conflict and death . . . will make the gallows glorious like the cross." Morgan wrote the words above about Jews and Catholics to A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, of which institution Morgan was an overseer. It is unthinkable that such sentiments could be expressed in such circles today.

Today when the fevered minds of marginal men produce an outrage like the Oklahoma City bombing, some people rush to explain the outrage as an effect of this or that prominent feature of the social environment. They talk as though it is a simple task to trace a straight line from some social prompting, through the labyrinth of an individual's dementia, to that individual's action.

Now, to be sure, it is wise to recognize that ideas, and hence the words that bear them, have consequences. Those who trade in political ideas should occasionally brood as William Butler Yeats did when he wrote this about the civil war in Ireland:

*Did that play of mine send out
Certain men the English shot?
Did words of mine put too great strain
On that woman's reeling brain?
Could my spoken words have checked
That whereby a house lay wrecked?*

However, an attempt to locate in society's political discourse the cause of a lunatic's action is apt to become a temptation to extract partisan advantage from spilled blood. Today there are those who are flirting with this contemptible accusation: If the Oklahoma City atrocity was perpetrated by individuals gripped by pathological hatred of government, then this somehow implicates and discredits the current questioning of the duties and capacities of government.

But if the questioners are to be indicted, the indictment must be broad indeed. It must encompass not only a large majority of Americans and their elected representatives but also the central tradition of American political thought—political skepticism, the pedigree of which runs back to the Founders.

The modern pedigree of the fanatics' idea that America's government is a murderous conspiracy against liberty and decency—a money-making idea for Oliver Stone, director of the movie "JFK"—runs back to the 1960s. Those were years John Brown could have enjoyed, years when the New York Review of Books printed on its cover directions for making a Molotov cocktail, and a student died when some precursors of the Oklahoma City fanatics practiced the politics of symbolism by bombing a building at the University of Wisconsin.

Today, when some talk radio paranoiacs spew forth the idea that the AIDS virus was invented by Jewish doctors for genocide against blacks, it is well to remember that the paranoid impulse was present in the first armed action by Americans against the new federal government. During the Whiskey Rebellion 200 years ago a preacher declared:

"The present day is unfolding a design the most extensive, flagitious and diabolical, that human art and malice have ever invented. . . . If accomplished, the earth can be nothing better than a sink of impurities."

It is reassuring to remember that paranoiacs have always been with us, but have never defined us.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, seeing the distinguished Senators from Oklahoma on the floor, I know we all look to hear from them. I thank the President and yield the floor.

Mr. INHOFE. I ask unanimous consent to proceed as in morning business for 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

DISASTER IN OKLAHOMA

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, 5 days ago we had a disaster that occurred in Oklahoma. I happened at the time to be in Dallas in a regional meeting on base closure when I got a call from the President of the United States. At that time, the entire Nation, only hours after the blast, was watching as the smoke still had not yet cleared.

The President advised me as to what the Federal Government was doing. He told me about the FEMA team that was coming in, about the FBI, about law enforcement, all having to do with the tragedy, and asked if there was anything more that I could think of that could be done from the Federal level. Of course, I told the President there was nothing else I could think of that could happen, and I proceeded back to Oklahoma.

When you see something like this that happens and you see the resources that are poured in from the Federal Government, the State government, the city government, but then most of all from the individuals, it is, indeed, heart warming. I agree with Billy Graham, during the memorial service, when he made the statement that it draws us together, it brings out the best in people when a tragedy of this nature takes place. It is one thing to watch it on the television, and it is another thing to experience it knowing that you have personal friends that are

inside the building. And as we speak today, I have personal friends that are inside the building. It was 5 days ago—5 days and 1 hour ago—that the blast went off. When you look at the building and see that it happened from the north side, the lower half of the building on the south side is still intact to some degree. I have hope and faith that there will be some individuals who are still alive in the building.

But when I think back and remember the 4 days that I spent over there, some of the experiences that we have had are very difficult to describe. My son is an orthopedic surgeon. There is a doctor who practices with him. The doctor had to go in and amputate a lady's leg, in order to extract her alive from the rubbish—it was a decision that she had to make—with no anesthetic. Do you want to die or do you want us to take your leg off and pull you out? And she chose the leg.

On the first night when the rains came and it turned cold, I watched in cadence some 200 firemen marching down with all their regalia on—their crash helmets, their fire suits, their boots—knowing that 40 at a time would have to go inside this building and crawl around on their hands and knees, not knowing whether the structure of the building would hold up and allow them to remain alive. They did risk their lives. I was told that there was not one that went in that was ordered in. They all volunteered to do it. As you know, we have lost some lives of those who have been a part of the medical and rescue teams.

During this time, we had an occasion to look at where do we go from here? I was asked by the President 2 hours after the blast, "What could be done to preclude something like this from happening?" I have come to the conclusion that nothing in terms of added security or nothing in terms of taking away more freedoms is going to preclude some mad person from doing something like this if he has his mind set on doing it. This was a mobile unit, it was an explosion put together using fertilizer, using things that are certainly legal on the market. And if we were to take those things off the market, they would find something else, we know that. It would just make it more challenging to them.

I think that if we try to approach this providing more security, we are wasting our time. However, I do think there are some things that can be done. Senator NICKLES, Senator DOLE and I have submitted a resolution which we will be voting on in just a few minutes.

The resolution calls for condemning the violence in the strongest possible terms. We send condolences to the families. It applauds the rescue workers and supports the death penalty and commends the President and the Attorney General for their quick action. But it also pledges to approve legislation to combat terrorism.

I remember in 1990 when we had the airport security bill. I had an amend-

ment on the floor—at that time, it was in the other body—to have the death penalty in cases where a terrorist was carrying out a hijacking and it resulted in a death. You never heard so many bleeding hearts in your life standing up saying, "You can't do that, that's inhumane." I believe something like that today will pass. While nothing good comes from tragedies like this, if anything good were to come, it would be that we are going to be able to get tough on these guys and actually punish them.

I look at our system—I am not a lawyer—but when I see Roger Dale Stafford, of the Sirloin Stockade murder, sitting there watching color TV year after year, when I see that it takes an average of 9½ years to carry out an execution, then something is wrong.

I had a debate during the course of this with Mr. Ron Cubie, who is the defense lawyer in the World Trade Center case. He was contending that the 1994 crime bill was one that could take care of problems like this, that it provided the death penalty in case of terrorism. That is not true. The 1994 crime bill was a farce. It did not provide any exclusionary rule reform. It did not provide any habeas corpus reform. So while they had on record the death penalty, they did not do anything about the endless delays that keeps the invocation of the death penalty from becoming a reality.

That being the case, there is no deterrent. It is no deterrent for a terrorist who is proposing to do something as was done in Oklahoma 5 days ago. If he thinks the very worst scenario, the worst thing that can happen to him, is that he is going to wait 9½ years and then be executed, he looks at our system and laughs at our system.

I am one of those rare individuals who honestly believes in his own heart that punishment is a deterrent to crime. And when we wait for the punishment, long delayed periods, many of those people are waiting in an environment that is more livable than the environment that they are accustomed to. And to many of the people who might be involved from some other nations, Middle Eastern nations, that is not a deterrent. I have long sensed, in the years that I spent in the other body, that one of the problems we have in combating crime in this country is that the majority of people in Congress prior to the election of November 8 honestly did not believe in their hearts that punishment was a deterrent to crime. Now we have the ACLU and these organizations sitting around saying that we are so concerned about these poor people who are involved in these crimes. We have been much more concerned about the criminals than we have been about the victims.

Mr. President, that is something that is going to change. Maybe it took this tragedy in Oklahoma to make that change. I suspect that is the case. There are some bills that have been introduced prior to this tragedy—one was

introduced by Senators BIDEN and SPECTER—that are going to do something about our ability to use resources out there to bring people to justice. Wiretapping for law enforcement officers to use. Is that an invasion of privacy? Yes, maybe it is. But somebody has to do something about it. We have a lot of procedural things that can be done that are addressed in that legislation that I think should pass.

I think the resolution submitted by my colleague from Oklahoma, Senator NICKLES, and our majority leader, Senator DOLE, and others, is going to set the stage for the passage of tough legislation, providing tough and swift penalties for those people in America that are involved in terrorist activities or those people who are proposing to become involved in any other crime.

I think that it may be that we will look back 10 years from now and say that because of those individuals that died painful deaths out in Oklahoma, maybe that resulted in doing something about crime in America.

I do not think that it is over yet. As we speak today, there are firefighters and rescue workers crawling through the rubbish on their hands and knees, hearing the cracks. When you walk by, as Senator NICKLES and I did, and see the human flesh that is on jagged pieces of iron—my office is located three blocks away, my Senate office in Oklahoma City. Our windows were blasted out. It is very difficult to explain to people the magnitude of that explosion—one that they originally said was a 1,200-pound explosion. They now say it had to be 5,000 pounds. To put that in perspective, in World War II, that was about 10 of the largest nonatomic bombs they used in the war. And this was all perpetrated by one or two deranged minds, who somehow feel people had to be murdered to prove some type of a point.

Lastly, I am going to hope that those individuals—and there are some around—who would try to exploit this tragedy into saying that we were wrong in the elections of 1994 in rebelling against some of the intrusions into our lives by Government, or that somehow this philosophy is tied into this far extreme fringe right wing that appears to be responsible for this tragedy, when in fact the revolution, as I have referred to it, that took place in the ballot box on November 8, 1994, should not be reversed and people should not try to exploit this tragedy in reversing it.

Finally, I want to commend those who have joined me and those whom I have joined in putting together this resolution. I am sure it will pass at noon today. I think that will be the predicate for doing something very meaningful about this type of activity in America.

As we speak, there is a funeral taking place in Oklahoma City. It is for a daughter of a very close, personal friend of DON NICKLES and myself. There will be many more funerals. I

think the Nation will be standing by and watching. I am sure that all the Nation grieves with us. I have been called by people not just from all over the Nation but all over the world. We should take any action necessary to make sure that something like this does not happen again. It has been said many times that if it can happen in the heartland of America, in Oklahoma City, it could happen anywhere. No one is immune.

I yield the floor.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I compliment my colleague, Senator INHOFE, for his statement and appreciate his assistance in putting this resolution together. It is with a sense of sadness that we have this resolution before the Senate today. We will be voting on it at 12 o'clock. I wish that we were not here. I wish the tragic disaster that happened last Wednesday, April 19, had not happened. The deadliest terrorist attack that ever happened on our soil happened in Oklahoma City at 9 o'clock.

This resolution is cosponsored by Senators INHOFE, DOLE, and DASCHLE, and a total of 75 of our colleagues have cosponsored. My guess is that many more will join in cosponsoring by the time we finish our vote.

This resolution speaks for the Senate but really speaks for America when it says we want to condemn this type of violence. It is a cowardly act, an evil act, one that is responsible for at least 80 deaths that now have been confirmed, with 150 missing and will probably be recovered in the next couple of days. Most of those are expected to be fatalities. In excess of 400 were injured. I visited some of those injured. Some were injured very severely. Some will be significantly injured for the rest of their lives as a result of this cowardly terrorist attack.

Mr. President, it becomes very personal when you see and know the individuals affected. Senator INHOFE mentioned that we have a very good friend who is having a funeral today for his daughter. I talked to another friend today whose wife almost lost her life. She is a very good friend of ours as well. I talked to another friend who actually worked for the Senate, worked for my colleague, Senator BOREN, for several years. His child was almost killed and is still listed in critical condition.

At the memorial service or prayer service on Sunday, I talked to a lot of the victims. I talked to one young couple that lost two children, and that experience makes it all become very personal. I talked to two children who lost their mother.

I talked to an individual who lost a spouse. The stories go on and on. This is a real tragedy of immense proportions with great damage inflicted on those lives.

This resolution expresses our condolences, sympathies and prayers for the families of the victims, to the injured and also for the deceased. We pray for

them and we want them to know of our outrage for the crime and our compassion for those individuals as well.

This resolution states our strong support for the President and for the law enforcement officials who are doing everything within their power to apprehend and try and punish those people who are responsible, and it states that we support the President and the Attorney General as they say this is certainly a case in which the death penalty is appropriate. I concur with that.

This resolution also goes a little bit further and says we want to thank the volunteers and the countless people who have put so much into alleviating the pain. Senator INHOFE mentioned some of the firefighters. I remember I was also in Dallas, and I flew up in the first plane available, returning to Oklahoma City, and I was accompanied by three firefighters who donated their time and money. They wanted to be there to help rescue innocent people. We have met countless people, and not just from Oklahoma. We have had firefighters across our State, but we met firefighters from Arizona and from Maryland and from all corners of the country. They are working unbelievable hours, and it is not easy work. I might mention that the work was very difficult at that time and very dangerous. It is not any easier now, because the likelihood of finding survivors is diminishing by the day.

So their task right now is very gruesome, very difficult, and it continues to be dangerous. And our heartfelt thanks—and I am speaking on behalf of all Oklahomans, but really all Americans—for their courageous efforts.

When we see this type of evil deed, it makes people think, how in the world could society degenerate to such a low level, or how could evil be so prevalent to have such an act of violence destroy so many innocent lives.

I might also mention, maybe the light that comes after this evil is to see so much good that has come from so many people, so many thousands of people, all across the State of Oklahoma and all across the country, who are not only condemning the violence but reaching out to help those people who have been injured, to help those families that have been torn apart, to comfort and console.

It has been heartwarming to hear President Clinton's remarks, Reverend Graham's remarks, Governor Keating, Mayor Norick, all of which I will say did an outstanding job not only at the prayer service, "the time for healing," as Mrs. Keating referred to it, but really to reach out to the families and to comfort and console those families and let them know that we really do care.

It is very heartwarming and it made us feel good, and as Reverend Graham said, "Good will overcome evil." We want to thank the volunteers, all the people that worked in the hospitals. I talked to a survivor's family, and he said had it not been for the outstanding work of so many volunteers and the

rescue operation, his wife would not have survived, and she is now anticipated to be a healthy survivor.

We want to thank those countless people who risked their lives and were willing to make that kind of sacrifice for other people. It makes me very proud of my State. It makes me very proud of my country. Instead of this being the low mark which devastated not only our city and our State and our Nation, I think it is giving us the chance to rally around and say, yes, good will prevail. There are a lot of good people in this country, and people are reaching out and trying to assist and trying to help. We thank them for that.

Mr. President, I want to address just another item, a development that has happened in the last day or so that I find very troubling in relation to this event. The issue is pointedly noted and cautioned against by columnist George Will, who noted that an attempt to locate the cause of a lunatic's action is "apt to become a temptation to extract partisan advantage over spilled blood." With respect to this tragedy, the contempt for those people who try to gain political advantage from the Oklahoma City bombing will only be exceeded by the contempt for the perpetrators of this crime.

Mr. President, where should our hearts be? What should our goals be? Where should our compassion be? Surely it should be to reach out to those families that are affected, and that has to be our focus, and then to arrest and convict and punish those people who are responsible for this atrocious, cowardly, evil act.

Yet, even before the missing have been recovered, I see politicians and some pundits contemptibly jockeying for position, trying to blame the other side for the evil actions of a few individual criminals.

The bombing in my State was not the work of the left or the right, of conservatives or liberals, Republicans or Democrats, or even right-wing extremists, as some people would say. The Reverend Billy Graham laid the blame on the proper place, noting that the tragic event has proved again that "Satan is very real, and he has great power." He noted that the Bible tells us evil is real and the human heart is capable of limitless evil when it is cut off from God and cut off from moral law. I agree 100 percent.

I am ashamed, I am bothered, even appalled by hearing politicians or pundits who would stoop so low as to play politics with this tragedy.

A reporter on a talk show, Juan Williams, just recently linked the attack to Republicans in Congress saying, "It's the same kind of idea that has fueled so much of the right-wing triumph over the agenda here in Washington."

In an attempt to blame Republican leaders in general, columnist Carl Rowan was quoted in the Washington

Post as saying, "I am absolutely certain the harsher rhetoric of the Gingriches and the Doles * * * creates a climate of violence in America."

I do not know who the President was talking about yesterday when he said "loud and angry voices" spread hate and "leave the impression that, by their very words, that violence is acceptable."

Mr. President, this tragedy took the lives of innocent young children and adults alike. Surely in the effort to lay blame, our focus must rest with the criminals—the evil, cowardly, individuals who took the lives of so many innocent people. Surely, the focus of our hearts and our passion and our prayers must remain with the families that have been devastated.

I just hope and pray that those people who may be tempted to extract partisan advantage from this unbelievable act will look inwardly and find compassion in their hearts and not resort to playing politics with the lost lives of my fellow Oklahomans.

If you were there—Senator INHOFE and I were there, Governor Keating and others—and walked around in the ruins, and talked to the firemen and talked to the rescue people who were struggling to find additional survivors, the very idea that someone might be playing politics with this is almost beyond comprehension. It is offensive. I hope we do not hear it again.

Let us find those people responsible and punish them and show compassion for the families. Those families have had their lives ruined. They lost loved ones. They lost a child, a daughter, a spouse. They lost a father or a mother. Their lives in many cases have been more than devastated by a tragedy from which they may not be able to recover. If it were not for the grace and comfort of God, they may not be able to recover.

This Senate, by our resolution today, I think, will be expressing comfort and consolation to those families, our outrage at this unbelievable, unspeakable crime, and our sense that we in Congress want the law enforcement people to apprehend them and to punish them.

We compliment the law enforcement people for the outstanding job that they have done. We compliment the rescue efforts that are going on today and will probably be going on for some days ahead. We compliment our political leaders from President Clinton, Governor Keating, and the city officials, Mayor Norick, and many others who have put in so many tireless efforts, including fire officials and others.

We want them to know we support them and we appreciate their efforts. We appreciate the sacrifices they made to show that good can overcome evil. I think we have seen that in my State. I am very proud of the State of Oklahoma and our country as a result. I yield the floor.

Mr. BYRD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may consume such time as I may require.

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

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN STENNIS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President once again, the silver cord has been loosened and the golden bowl has been broken: "Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it." These words from Ecclesiastes—spoken probably ten centuries before the birth of Christ—bare the indelible stamp of permanency. Somewhere, every day, every hour, every minute, they are brought home to someone, and in their train, follow the inevitable pain and sorrow and tears, that we all must bear when loved ones and friends depart from us in this earthly life. The angel of death is no respecter of persons, and each of us will one day hear the beating of his wings—

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's
breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O
Death!

Mr. President, it was with sorrow that I heard the sad news over the past weekend that our former colleague and friend, John Cornelius Stennis, had passed away at the age of 93. When I came to the United States Senate in January 1959, John Stennis was a Member of this body, and we served together 30 years—until he retired at the close of the 100th Congress in 1989. So, it is with sadness that I pay tribute to the memory of this departed colleague today. As we grow older, we are obliged to bid farewell to some friend almost every day, and thus does the circle gradually, and all too rapidly, diminish; for—

There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end.

Mr. President, John Stennis was a man who achieved greatly in life. For 41 years and 2 months, he represented a great and patriotic constituency in this Chamber, where some of the greatest men of the Republic have served and aspired to serve, and that achievement alone would mark him as a man among men. When we add to this the fact that he served as a member of the Mississippi State House of Representatives for 4 years, as district prosecuting attorney from 1932 to 1937, and as a circuit judge from 1937 to 1947, we begin to realize what a wonderful career we are remembering today—60 years in the public service—in elective positions, where neighbors and friends, who are often more critical than strangers, are the electors! What more could be said by way of eulogy? Volumes could be written and less said. Yet, that is the record of our former colleague and

friend, who, in the merciful dispensations of an all-wise Providence, has now passed on to the other side.

John Cornelius Stennis was born near DeKalb, Kemper County, Mississippi, on August 3, 1901. He attended the county schools; graduated from the Mississippi State College in 1923, and graduated from the University of Virginia Law School in 1928. He was admitted to the bar in 1928 and commenced practice in his home town of DeKalb. I had the honor of serving on the Arms Services Committee and on the Appropriations Committee with Senator Stennis, of both of which committees he had served as chairman before his voluntary retirement at the close of the 100th Congress.

John Stennis was an honest man, and he was a good man, as good men go in this life—plain and modest. He was amiable, courteous, and courtly—a southern Christian gentleman, in every sense of the word. He was intellectually honest, a man of great moral rectitude, simple in his habits, and completely devoid of hypocrisy. He was a Senator who loved the Senate and who was dedicated to its traditions. He was conscious at all times, of the great trust confided in him by the people he represented, and he carried in his heart a great reverence for this institution and for the Constitution of our country. His was a steady hand, an upright character. He was a man of justice and fairness to all. He was unassuming in his manner, sincere and firm in his convictions. Devoid of envy, he was ambitious only to serve the cause of justice and humanity, and being of, for, and from the people, he gave his life to their service. In him, the great people of Mississippi had an ever faithful friend and servant.

Mr. President, John Stennis was not a large man physically. He was actually rather slight. But he was a giant. The breadth of his character was huge, and the steel of his courage was formidable. Nothing defeated him—not the bruises of the legislative battlefield; not the frightful attack by thugs in the street, who almost caused his death, near his home; not the death of his beloved wife; not the loss of his leg to cancer.

Nothing defeated him. Nothing held him down for long. He always got up again and went on. He struggled, but he prevailed and endured. And he did it all with a quiet, unassuming dignity.

He was courtly—ever the gentleman. I called him a Senator's Senator. He represented everything fine about the Senate and everything fine about the human spirit. He was the cream of all things decent that one looks for in a leader and in a man.

Had he lived in another age he would have been just as great, as respected, as beloved, and as revered as he has been in his own time. He would have enhanced any company in any situation in any age.

But most of all, the indomitable fortitude stands out. There is a courage