

TRIBUTES TO SENATOR JOHN C. STENNIS AT HIS FUNERAL IN MISSISSIPPI

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, a number of us on the floor of the Senate paid tribute to our former colleague, John Stennis, shortly after his death on April 23 of this year.

From the days when he was the youngest judge in Mississippi, through his time as President pro tempore of this body, when he was third in the line of Presidential succession, John Stennis was a man of integrity, honor, judicious temperament, and great personal kindness.

A robber took the Phi Beta Kappa key he had worn since his graduation from the University of Virginia Law School—and almost took his life—but no one could ever take away the courage, kindness, and humility of this giant who served in this body for more than 41 years. He married a young home demonstration agent who had come to his county to help farm families improve their lives, and together he and Miss Coy demonstrated for 55 years what a happy, loving home could be. He loved his family, his country, and his State, and his great affection for the people of Mississippi was returned in equal measure.

A large delegation of both Democrats and Republicans, led by Senators COCHRAN and LOTT, journeyed to Senator Stennis' hometown, DeKalb, MS, for his graveside service on April 26. The service beautifully symbolized the life of John Stennis. It was simple, but powerful and inspiring, reflecting the quiet dignity, wisdom and humility that characterized the man.

Today I would like to enter into the RECORD the remarks made at Senator Stennis' funeral on April 26, 1995, at Pine Crest Cemetery in DeKalb, MS, by his son, John Hampton Stennis, and his minister, the Reverend Jerry Allan McBride, as well as the tribute sent by President Clinton, and a number of other tributes.

I ask unanimous consent that those tributes be printed in the RECORD.

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

A SERVICE IN THANKSGIVING FOR THE LIFE OF THE HONORABLE JOHN CORNELIUS STENNIS, PINECREST CEMETERY, DEKALB, MS, APRIL 26, 1995

REMARKS OF JOHN HAMPTON STENNIS

My sister, Margaret Jane, and I as we grew up in Kemper County during the mid-1940s were required to memorize passages. My mother handled the Bible; by father taught us patriotic sayings and poems.

First was the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag of the United States of America. Daddy taught from the small plaque I now hold. We were in the midst of World War II. He illustrated the meaning of the Pledge of Allegiance by Judge Learned Hands' address at "I Am an American day," entitled "The Spirit of Liberty":

"The spirit of liberty is the spirit which is not too sure that it is right; the spirit of liberty is the spirit which seeks to understand the minds of other men and women; the spir-

it of liberty is the spirit which weighs their interests longside its own without bias; the spirit of liberty remembers that not even a sparrow falls to earth unheeded; the spirit of liberty is the spirit of Him who, near two thousand years ago, taught mankind that lesson it has never learned, but has never quite forgotten; that there may be a kingdom where the least shall be heard and considered side by side with the greatest."

His patriotism did not consist of short and frenzied outbursts of emotions, but in the tranquil and steady dedication of a lifetime.

My father's oldest sister, Aunt Janie, had given him a copy of *One Hundred and One Famous Poems With a Prose Supplement*. We learned almost all of these poems; I shall share a few lines from some.

From "Be Strong," Maltbie Davenport Babcock:

Be strong!
We are not here to play, to dream, to drift;
We have hard work to do, and loads to lift;
Sun not the struggle-face it; 'tis God's gift.

* * * * *
Be strong!
It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong,
How hard the battle goes, the day how long;
Faint not—fight on! To-morrow comes the song.

From "A Psalm of Life," Henry Wadsworth Longfellow:

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream!—
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

* * * * *
Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate:
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

From an unknown poem about a young boy who watched his father to go to the field behind a mule-drawn plow at sunrise and return at dusk:

I believe my father had a pact with God
To guide his plow and keep his furrow straight.

Finally, from Micah 6:8 of the New English Bible:

God has told you what is good;
and what is it that the Lord asks of you?
Only to act justly, to love loyally,
to walk wisely before your God.

SERMON BY THE REVEREND JERRY ALLAN
MCBRIDE

When all is said and done, the most important words that will be said about John Cornelius Stennis will not be that he was a great statesman and United States Senator. He was certainly all of that; but he was so much more. In all of the ways by which we measure value in our society and our world, the person and spirit of this man transcended common worth. For the measure of John Stennis is found in his character and dignity. To his wife, he was a devoted husband and partner. To his children and grandchildren he was a loving father and grandfather and a wise teacher. To his friends he was a man whose friendship could always be counted on. To his country he was a leader who found his "power" only in the commitment to service. And to his state he was a shining example for the very best that is in all of us.

Above all, John Stennis was a man of faith. He spent his life in ministry that was

just as dedicated as if he had donned the clerical robes of a minister in his beloved DeKalb Presbyterian Church. John Stennis believed that success was ultimately measured in terms of how faithful he was to the trust that the people had placed in him. And by all accounts, the trust of the people was never betrayed, and although he rose to the highest levels of political power, he never forgot who sent him, and what his mission was. I was so very touched when I walked into the Senator's home. It is a true monument to the goodness of John Stennis and his family. The simplicity of this great man's surroundings spoke of an inner wisdom and a real sense of what is ultimately important; and what is not. John Stennis never forgot where he came from and subsequently he never forgot who he was. The great prophet of social justice in the eighth century B.C., Micah, ask the question, "What is it that the Lord asks of you?" And the answer, "to act justly, to love loyally, and to walk wisely before our God," describes the life of this true servant of the people.

So we gather today for all of the reasons that people come together at a time like this. We gather to celebrate the long and meaningful life of John Stennis, and we gather to mourn. Both are part of the cycle of creation. This great man meant so much to so many, and even though I did not know him personally, he knew me. And he knew all of the people who farmed the land, and worked the hills, and built the towns and cities of this our beloved state. John Stennis knew all Mississippians, and all Americans, and for that matter all people everywhere, and he left us such a legacy, and an example of how to live life as a public servant and a citizen of the world.

In the cynical, ego centric, and violent world which we live, it is important that we follow the good example that John Stennis has left us. He was so many things. He was ever a gentleman who never forgot that integrity was the only way to fully honor the trust of the people. He was a man of civility who never forgot that there is a right and a wrong way for men and women to disagree, and then come to a solution that will benefit the common good. Above all, John Cornelius Stennis was a man who, when he saw injustice would have no part of it, and he called us all to a higher standard of fairness and justice. He was a man who believed that service meant giving to others rather than gathering for himself.

In his campaign literature for the 1947 senatorial race, John Stennis stated what would be the standard for his life and his public service when he wrote:

"I want to go to Washington as the free and unfettered servant of the great body of the people who actually carry the burden of everyday life. I want to plow a straight furrow right down to the end of my row. This is my political religion and I have lived by it too long to abandon it now. I base my appeal to you on this simple creed, and with it I shall rise and fall."

By all accounts, John Cornelius Stennis always remembered the "great body of the people who actually carry the burden of everyday life." He remembered them because he was one of them. And by all measures, it can be said that John Stennis did in fact "plow a straight furrow." And not only did he plow it, but he watered, and tended, and harvested, and then he plowed again, and harvested again. John Stennis plowed the straight furrow and we are better because of who he was and what he did for everyone of us. We will miss John Stennis but because of the fruits of his life, which were justice, compassion, and integrity, we will never forget the furrow he plowed.

The liturgy, for Burial, is characterized by joy, in the certainty that "neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor things present, nor things to come, nor powers, nor height, nor depth, nor anything else in all creation, will be able to separate us from the love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord".

This joy, however, does not make human grief unchristian. The very love we have for each other in Christ brings deep sorrow when we are parted by death. Jesus himself wept at the grave of his friend, so, while we rejoice that one we love has entered into the nearer presence of our Lord, we sorrow in sympathy with those whom mourn.

May the souls of the faithful departed rest in peace.

APRIL 25, 1995.

To the Family and Friends of Senator John C. Stennis:

Hillary and I were deeply saddened by Senator Stennis' death, and we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

During more than four decades in the United States Senate, Senator Stennis proved himself to be a wise leader and a devoted patriot, consistently earning the respect of his colleagues and the support of the people of Mississippi. A grateful nation will honor his memory next December with the commissioning of the *John C. Stennis*, the next *Nimitz* class aircraft carrier. His positive influence on our nation's defense policies, his insistence on ethics among public officials, and his many personal examples of bravery remain an inspiration for all Americans.

John, Margaret, and the rest of you are in our thoughts and prayers.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Apr. 24, 1995]

JOHN C. STENNIS; LONGTIME SENATOR

(From a Times Staff Writer)

Former Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.), a deeply religious defense hawk who served four decades in the Senate and exercised a major influence on U.S. military policy, died of pneumonia Sunday afternoon at St. Dominic Hospital in Jackson, Miss. He was 93.

Nicknamed the "Conscience of the Senate" for his personal rectitude and his efforts to shape the upper house's code of ethics, Stennis retired in 1988. He had undergone cardiovascular surgery in 1983 and a year later had his left leg amputated because of a malignant tumor in his upper thigh.

As chairman of the powerful Senate Armed Services Committee for 12 years, beginning in 1969, Stennis played a key role in fighting off deep cuts in the defense budget. He opposed judicial efforts to desegregate public schools in 1964, but three decades later he supported extending the Voting Rights Act.

Close to eight presidents, Stennis was the last of the classic Southern gentlemen who so forcefully shaped the character of the mid-century Senate. He was crusty yet courtly, a stern moralist with an almost mystical devotion to the Senate.

"He was a great senator in every way," Sen. Thad Cochran (R-Miss.) said Sunday. "He was effective, respected and deeply appreciated by the people in Mississippi. He was truly a man of great stature."

Stennis himself was more modest about his place in history. "How would I like to be remembered?" he mused in a 1985 interview. "I haven't thought about that a whole lot. You couldn't give me a finer compliment than just to say, 'He did his best.'"

Despite his genteel manners, Stennis could be tough. Early in 1973, when the senator was 71, he was held up by two young hoodlums in front of his home in northwest Washington. They robbed him and then shot him twice.

One bullet pierced his stomach, pancreas and colon.

Surgeons at the Army's Walter Reed Hospital at first doubted he would survive. But then-President Richard Nixon, emerging from Stennis' hospital room, predicted that the senator would make it because "he's got the will to live in spades." Within eight months, Stennis was back on the Senate floor.

Stennis attributed his remarkable recovery to prayer and to his excellent physical condition, achieved from years of exercising in the Senate gym.

"I just prayed that I could be useful again," he said, reflecting on his ordeal. "That's what the consuming thought was, the consuming question—could I survive and be useful I decided that I could."

Stennis displayed a different kind of toughness in 1954 when he served on the select committee that probed charges against the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) and became the first Senate Democrat to call for censure of the free-swinging Wisconsin lawmaker. Although Stennis was a dedicated conservative and an outspoken foe of communism, he was offended by McCarthy's tactics.

During the censure debate, Stennis rallied support from many colleagues who had been afraid to attack McCarthy. In a vigorous speech, he accused McCarthy of besmirching the Senate's good name with "slush and slime."

That same year Stennis was one of the first members of Congress to caution against U.S. involvement in Indochina.

In a Senate speech delivered when the Eisenhower Administration was considering intervention to prevent a French disaster in Vietnam, Stennis presciently warned that committing U.S. ground forces could lead to "a long, costly and indecisive war."

Yet 11 years later, when President Lyndon B. Johnson made a large scale commitment to fight in Vietnam, Stennis loyally backed his commander in chief. "Once the die is cast and once our flag is committed and our boys are sent out to the field, you will find solid support for the war from the South," he said.

He also firmly backed defense spending throughout his career, supporting the Pentagon even when the Vietnam War made weapons procurement unpopular. "If there is one thing I'm unyielding and unbending on, it is that we must have the very best weapons," he once said.

As the Vietnam War wound down, however, Stennis co-sponsored the War Powers Act of 1973, which limits the President's power to send troops into combat without congressional consent.

Senate liberals clashed frequently with Stennis on subjects ranging from defense spending to civil rights, but they invariably praised him for his fairness and courtesy.

And those were the qualities he praised. From the time he entered politics in 1928 as a member of the Mississippi Legislature, he tried to base his life on this motto: "I will plow a straight furrow right down to the end of my row."

That slogan reflected his rural background. John Cornelius Stennis was born Aug. 9, 1901, in DeKalb, Miss., and grew up on a cotton and cattle farm in what he described as the "poor end of the poor end" of his state. He graduated from Mississippi State University and the University of Virginia Law School, and served as a district attorney and circuit judge before entering politics.

His Scots Presbyterian parents taught him to appreciate the value of a dollar. "I was raised to believe waste was a sin," he once said. Stennis practiced that belief with a vengeance: He carefully saved all the string from packages that arrived at his home.

As a courtly Southern gentleman, Stennis was known to interrupt a Senate committee hearing to find a seat for a woman spectator. But he had little tolerance for miniskirts and other modern feminine trends.

When a female Senate aide once sat on a sofa wearing a skirt that exposed a good deal of her thigh, Stennis averted his eyes and grumbled to a colleague: "I'm going to get a bolt of cloth so that lady can finish her dress."

After his retirement, Stennis served as executive-in-residence at the Mississippi State University campus in Starkville. The university houses the John C. Stennis Institute of Government and the Stennis Center for Public Service, created by Congress.

"I do believe the most important thing I can do now is to help young people understand the past and prepare for the future," Stennis said in 1990. "As long as I have energy left, I want to use it to the benefit of students."

Stennis is survived by two children. His wife, Coy Hines Stennis, whom he always called "Miss Coy," died in 1989.

ABILITY TO ADAPT HELPED STENNIS ENDURE AND MISSISSIPPI ADVANCE

(By Butch John and Jay Hughes)

U.S. Sen. John C. Stennis was remembered Sunday as a man willing and able to adapt to sweeping change in Mississippi without surrendering his dignity or his devotion to its people.

A staunch segregationist during his early years in the U.S. Senate, he became an enthusiastic proponent of equality for all Mississippians in his later years, former state Democratic Party Chairman Ed Cole said.

"He had a deep and abiding respect for people, even when they disagreed with him. He had a deep and abiding faith in the good of people, all people," said Cole, the first black political professional employed by Stennis.

Hired in 1981 to work in Stennis' Jackson Congressional Office, Cole said Stennis, 93, who died Sunday of pneumonia, never forgot the people who helped his four-decade career in the U.S. Senate.

And his state won't forget him, said Gov. Kirk Fordice, who ordered flags at state offices lowered to half-staff in mourning for Stennis.

"All of Mississippi mourns for John C. Stennis, one of the outstanding Americans ever to serve in the United States Senate," Fordice said. "His service to this state was long and faithful."

Fordice, a Republican said he once served on Stennis' local reelection committee in Vicksburg at the senator's request, "probably as a note of bipartisanship."

"He was that kind of guy," Fordice said. "In the olden days I think there was a lot less partisanship."

Stennis never fell prey to many politician's flaw of forgetting the people who put him in office, Cole said.

"I was constantly amazed how he remembered the small things people did for him—seven, eight, nine races before," Cole said. "He would often have you drive up a back road to see some farmer who nobody knew about, and nobody knew Sen. Stennis knew anything about. He never forgot them."

Others who knew him said he never lost his down-home touch despite a rocketlike rise to some of the most powerful positions in the Senate.

"We used to travel some together, go around in the district and to other places. He always would tell me, 'Let's get some ice cream; that's my weakness.' Wherever we were, we'd go get it. That was just the way he was," said 3rd District U.S. Rep. Sonny Montgomery, who served with Stennis for 23 years.

"He was one of the stalwarts for the state of Mississippi," said state Sen. David Jordan of Greenwood, who as an early civil rights supporter found himself on the other side of Stennis' pro-segregation stand.

"I would have liked to have seen him more open to all of the state. We didn't always have the access to him that some of the white folks had. But over the years he changed. He became a statesman for all of the people."

Former Lt. Gov. Evelyn Gandy said Stennis remained in close contact with state officials throughout his stay in Washington. When there was a problem, she said, Stennis would make a point to fix it.

"His heart was with the people of Mississippi, and he responded to their needs, and he helped those of us who were elected at the state level to respond to those needs," she said.

Rex Buffington, Stennis' press secretary from 1978 until the senator retired in 1988, said the key to Stennis' power sprang from his reputation.

"A lot of that came from being committed to doing the right thing. A lot of his power and influence came, not just from the positions that he held, but from the esteem that people held him in," Buffington said.

Buffington said he admired Stennis long before going to work for him, and when he took the job he was concerned that in Washington he would find a man much different from his public reputation.

"What I found when I got there was just the opposite. He was an individual who was even greater than that wonderful image," he said. "It was incredible, really, working for a legend, and one who lived up to and even exceeded his reputation."

Almost immediately after leaving office, Stennis' health began to seriously fail and he was forced to drop out of all public life, Buffington said.

"The senator that we knew has really been gone for a while," he said. "It was as though when he left the Senate he finally let go."

Buffington now serves as executive director of the Stennis Center for Public Service at Mississippi State University. It was created by Congress in 1988 to attract young people to public service careers.

Former Gov. William Winter campaigned for Stennis when Stennis first ran for the Senate in 1947. He later served as his legislative assistant.

"He represented, to me, what a public leader ought to be like," Winter said. "His total commitment to public service, his integrity, his impeccable personal character and his qualities as a true gentleman."

"During his service in the United States Senate, Mississippi had one of the most effective and highly respected senators that this or any other state ever had," Winter said. "We shall not soon see his like again."

Others echo Winter's assessment.

"He truly was a man of great stature. He will long be remembered as one of the finest senators Mississippi ever produced," said U.S. Sen. Thad Cochran, a former colleague. "He never said anything bad about anybody else and looked for the good in others. He was appreciated for that. People noticed that."

Former Gov. Ray Mabus, currently ambassador to Saudi Arabia, called Stennis "a statesman for the ages."

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, John C. Stennis devoted his long life to public service. He encouraged, taught, and inspired many Senators and Senate staff members, and was the model for many young people who have entered public service, not only in Mississippi but throughout this country. The John

C. Stennis Center for Public Service at Mississippi State University continues that work with programs for young people and for current public servants at the local, State, and Federal level. Starting with the 103d Congress, the center began conducting leadership workshops for senior congressional staff members. Senator Stennis' strong commitment to honorable public service will live on through the work of the Stennis Center, and through the countless lives he influenced.

I thank the Chair.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

COMPREHENSIVE REGULATORY REFORM ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be temporarily laid aside so we can present another amendment.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1548 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1487

(Purpose: To extend the terms of permits for grazing on National Forest System lands to allow time for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 in connection with permit renewals)

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk, for and on behalf of Senator THOMAS of Wyoming, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] for Mr. THOMAS, proposes an amendment numbered 1548 to amendment No. 1487.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . RENEWAL OF PERMITS FOR GRAZING ON NATIONAL FOREST LANDS.

Notwithstanding any other law, at the request of an applicant for renewal of a permit that has expired before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act for grazing on land located in a unit of the National Forest System for which a land and resource management plan under section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604) is in effect, if all action required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 with respect to the land and resource management plan has been taken, the Secretary of Agriculture shall reinstate, if necessary, and extend the term of

the permit until the date on which the Secretary of Agriculture completes action on the application, including action required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(b) This section shall apply only to permits that were not renewed solely because the action required under the National Environmental Policy Act had not been completed.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, it is my understanding that this amendment has been cleared by both sides. We are prepared to accept it and make it part of the Senate bill. I ask the distinguished Senator from Michigan if that is correct.

Mr. LEVIN. The amendment is acceptable on this side, Mr. President.

Mr. HATCH. I urge adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

So the amendment (No. 1548) was agreed to.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LEVIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I again ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily set aside.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1549 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1487

(Purpose: To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to modify the bottled drinking water standards provisions to require the establishment of regulations relating to contaminants in bottled drinking water)

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I send another amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration. I send this amendment for and on behalf of Senator SNOWE, our Senator from Maine.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], for Ms. SNOWE, for herself, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LEAHY and Mr. LIEBERMAN, proposes an amendment numbered 1549 to amendment No. 1487.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place in the substitute amendment insert the following new section:

SEC. . BOTTLED WATER STANDARDS.

Section 410 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 349) is amended—

(1) by striking "Whenever" and inserting "(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), whenever"; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b)(1)(A) Not later than 180 days after the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency promulgates a national primary drinking water regulation for a contaminant under section 1412 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300g-1), the Secretary,