

put the date on which his service ended, which the distinguished Democratic leader pointed out was in 1989.

One other aspect of this desk is that not only has it been occupied by many Mississippians over the years, Jefferson Davis, to name one, John Sharp Williams, a very distinguished Senator who had served as Democratic leader in the House before he was elected to the Senate, and then served three terms in the Senate and probably was one of the most respected national figures of his day serving in the Congress. And serving from Mississippi it made our State very proud. But Senator Stennis occupied this desk from 1947—well over 41 years, as the Senators know.

But toward the end of his career he lost a leg to cancer, and this desk was located in the rear of the Chamber. So his wheelchair could move right up to the desk. But he never failed to rise and address the Senate even though he was confined to the wheelchair and had only one leg. He had the carpenters put a special place here where a bar could be fitted. There are two holes carved for wooden inserts in this desk to hold that bar. And the bar would rest inside the desk. Most Senators put the rule books of the Senate and a couple of other reference books in the top of their desk. But that had simply a bar there. He would put it there and pull himself up, and with that one leg stand erect to address the Senate because he respected the institution so much, its traditions, and its customs, always pointing out to other Senators that we should be in order; and having a tremendous influence because of his presence in this body.

The Senate is much better off because of his service here. The State of Mississippi is truly blessed to have been the State represented in the U.S. Senate by John C. Stennis.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE JOHN C. STENNIS

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I would like to speak for a few minutes this evening on a subject close to my heart, and that is the memory of our former colleague, John C. Stennis, who passed away on Sunday, April 23, at the age of 93. Senator Stennis served in this body for over 41 years, from 1947 to 1989.

For a long number of years, as I was growing up and following the activities of the Congress of the United States, Senator Stennis was one of my heroes, and that was long before I came to U.S. Senate. John Stennis personified for me the image of what a Senator should

be, and that image inspired me as I considered whether to seek a seat in the U.S. Senate in the 1972 election. From my first days in the Senate, John Stennis was a patient mentor, a strong and valuable colleague, and a cherished friend.

It has been said that "Great men are like eagles, they do not flock together. You find them one at a time, soaring alone, using their skills and strengths to reach new heights and to seek new horizons." Such an eagle was John Stennis.

John Stennis was a Senator's Senator. He was gentle and courteous in conduct, but tough and strong in conviction and in character. He was a man of singular purpose and broad vision—yet he was sensitive, very sensitive, to the needs and the wishes of others.

John Stennis personified the highest ideals of honor and integrity within the U.S. Senate. Members of the Senate from both parties and from widely divergent philosophical points of view treasured his steadfast leadership, his fearless courage, his kindness toward others, his unselfish devotion to public service, his love and respect for the U.S. Senate, the Congress, his reverence for the U.S. Constitution, and his unshakable faith in God.

Senator Stennis was an outstanding lawyer and judge before he came to the Senate, and his judicial temperament marked every aspect of his Senate service. Time after time, the Senate turned to him to address the most difficult and divisive issues, such as the conduct of Senator Joseph McCarthy.

When the Senate established the first Select Committee on Standards and Conduct, which was the predecessor of the Ethics Committee, it was only natural that Senator Stennis was selected as the first chairman. From 1961 to 1981, he served as chairman of the Armed Services Committee. As chairman, he set a standard that all of his successors strive to meet. He was a man of conviction, strong, moral character, and absolute and total courage. Despite much adversity—a life-threatening gunshot wound in 1973, right after I came to the Senate that tragedy happened, also the loss in 1983 of his beloved wife, Miss Coy, and the challenges of serious operations in later years, through all of that he served the people of Mississippi and the people of this Nation with courage and with strength.

Chairman Stennis was the Senate's preeminent authority on military affairs. His career spanned the period of the cold war. He came to the Senate in 1947, the year the Marshall plan was announced. He left in 1989, the year the Berlin Wall came down. He played a very large role in those events and all the events in between. He had guided this body through the difficult years of the post-Vietnam era and through the subsequent revitalization of America's Armed Forces.

Senator Stennis consistently supported a strong national defense even

in times when it was not popular to do so. I recall clearly the first few years after I came to the Senate in the early 1970's, when virtually all defense programs were being challenged one after another on the Senate floor. Senator Stennis remained in the Chamber steadfast for hours and weeks and sometimes even months while the bill was pending in the Senate, making the case for maintaining a strong defense for our Nation.

At the same time, Senator Stennis was downright intolerant of wasted and misspent dollars, and he consistently opposed those who simply wanted to write a Pentagon blank check.

Senator Stennis remembered well the lessons of pre-World War II isolationism and he constantly opposed the recurring isolationist impulse, especially during the difficult post-Vietnam years. He was a rock of support for NATO at a time when there was strong opposition in the country to foreign military alliances. One of the first assignments he gave me when I got to the Senate was going to NATO and coming back and reporting to him on what I found there.

Yet he remained skeptical of excessive military involvement overseas and he expressed great concern about the plans for intervention in Vietnam before that intervention occurred. Once the Nation was committed to war, however, he always believed that American forces should be provided with the means necessary and the backing to accomplish the objectives assigned to them.

It was my privilege to serve with him since coming to the Senate in 1973 until he left in 1989. He was my friend. He was my mentor. He remained my hero. I will miss him, and I will miss his sound advice and wise judgment. During my first campaign for the Senate in 1972, I came to Washington to meet with Senator Stennis. This was before I was elected in November but after I had won the Democratic primary. I told him of my strong interest in military affairs, and I asked for his support in obtaining a seat on the Armed Services Committee if I should be elected.

I will always be grateful for his assurances of support and his assistance once I arrived, and certainly all of that played a very important part in my Senate career. With his support, I obtained a seat on the Committee on Armed Services, and I promptly sought his advice on how I should fulfill my duties. He told me, and I recall it well, that the best way to learn about the Defense Department and the military services was to deal directly and extensively with the men and women in uniform as well as the civilian employees of the Department of Defense. He encouraged me to listen to their advice and understand their point of view, to remain open and objective but always to at least listen.

He appointed me to be the chairman of the newly created Manpower and

Personnel Subcommittee which gave me the opportunity to follow his advice in a great number of details and with considerable amount of time.

Over the years, I listened to and learned from Senator Stennis as we debated the great issues of national security and other national affairs that faced our country in the 1970's and 1980's, and the lessons learned then still apply almost every day in the Senate in the 1990's. It was a marvelous education in the ways of the Senate, the conduct of national security affairs and the Constitution of the United States.

In 1987, Senator Stennis became chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and I became chairman of the Armed Services Committee. It was my good fortune to have him continue to sit on that committee, to be able to begin my chairmanship with Senator Stennis at my side, because I frequently consulted with him and benefited from his advice on the problems and issues that arose under the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee as well as many other matters that came to the floor of the Senate.

When Senator Stennis first came to this body, he said in his classic direct style, "I wish to plow a straight furrow right down to the end of my row." There is no doubt he did exactly that. Senator Stennis grew up on a farm and he knew how difficult it was to plow a straight furrow with a mule. You cannot plow a straight line to your immediate goal or mark a stake in the field unless you keep your eye on the distant point that establishes your sight line. That is the way John Stennis lived. He staked out his immediate goals, but he always kept his eye on the distant goal, the values and principles that enabled him to plow a straight furrow right to the end of the row.

Mr. President, I also remember well his advice to me when I came to the Senate. I hope I never will forget this. He said, "Sam, some new Senators grow and some simply swell. Make sure you continue to grow."

Mr. President, no higher honor has come my way than serving in the Senate with John Stennis. When he retired a few years back, I said then it was hard for me to imagine the Senate without John Stennis at his desk. It is now hard for me to imagine the Nation without the benefit of his talent, counsel, and his sterling example. We will miss him. We will all miss him. But his legacy of integrity and devoted service to the country will inspire the Senate and the Nation and young people particularly for generations to come.

Mr. President, Colleen, my wife, and I extend our sympathies to his son, John Hampton Stennis, his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Stennis Womble, and to all of his grandchildren and great grandchildren, indeed, to all of his family and his friends, and we thank the people of Mississippi for sending this giant to the Senate for the number of

years that he served. The people of Mississippi and the people of this Nation can be very proud of Senator Stennis. He will be remembered in history as one of the giants of the Senate. As long as there is a Senate, John Stennis will be remembered for his service, for his integrity, and for his character.

I thank the Chair.

Mr. HOLLINGS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

JOHN STENNIS—A LIFETIME OF SERVICE

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I wish to pay honor today to one of the great Senators of this century, John Cornelius Stennis. His roots began at the turn of the century as a young farmboy, in the fertile soil of Kemper County, MS. And while his subsequent career was to take him to far away places, and to positions of great honor in our Nation's Government, his beloved home country was never far from his mind. Second only to service to his Nation, his dedication to the State of Mississippi was legendary.

He had amassed a distinguished record a public service, even before coming to the Senate in 1947. A Phi Beta Kappa law school graduate, he served as a State Representative, district attorney, and State circuit court judge. But it was here in the Senate where we shall best remember him. For more than 42 years, this Nation had the benefit of his wisdom and his guidance. He was the epitome of a Southern gentleman, and fairness and integrity were constants in his conduct. It was no mere happenstance that he was our first chairman of the Select Committee on Standards and Conduct. He was for decades the foremost guardian of our Nation's defense, forcefully and relentlessly pursuing strong defense programs throughout the Cold War years. His credentials as "Mr. Defense" made even more remarkable his misgivings and warnings to the Nation on involvement in combat in Vietnam, and he was a major author of our first war powers legislation. Chairman of Armed Services, chairman of Appropriations, President Pro Tem—his achievements here on this floor and in this body have been equaled by few.

And who among us who knew him will ever forget his quiet courage? He quietly brushed aside the impacts of being shot and robbed while walking home. Years later, after losing a leg to cancer, he refused to yield to adversity—always rising to address this body, exuding dignity and determination with every action.

John Stennis was a patriot—a statesman—a Senator in the finest traditions of the word. He was one of the great lions of our assembly, and we will miss him. I read today where he once responded to a question about how he would like to be remembered. He said he hoped that one could say of him that "He did his best." Well, that he did. And his best will serve as a reminder and a standard to all of us, for generations to come.

Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Georgia has touched on it when he said I wish to hoe a straight furrow right down the field, that was John Stennis. I can hear him now. He had those sayings about not swelling but growing in experience. The reverence and respect at that particular time was for Senators listening and learning and profiting from experience. Now the pledge is when you come to town you are not going to listen to anybody; you have a contract. You are going to vote for it. And by the way, do not give me any of your experience because in 6 years I am gone. It is an entirely different atmosphere.

And when you see, as the Senator from Georgia has said in such eloquent terms, one of the finest, I am just deeply moved.

John Stennis and I became very close amid serving on committees together, particularly the Appropriations Committee later on.

But his family—the Peden clan—was from Fountain Inn, SC, where Mr. Quillen was born and other persons of eminence.

Invariably he would come back to South Carolina for the annual Peden clan reunion.

I figured, like the Senator from Georgia, that he was my sort of patron and leader. I listened to him many a time. I can tell you this. John Stennis was a man of this institution. We have Senator BYRD, who really reveres the Senate as an institution. John Stennis revered the U.S. Senate as an institution.

And as much as we liked each other and as close friends as we were, when I was chairman of the Budget Committee, he followed it very, very closely. When I was chairman back in 1980, he would say, "Fritz, you're right. We have to somehow pay our bills. We are eating our seed corn." He would make a little talk on the floor, not only with respect to military affairs, with tremendous authority, but with respect to fiscal matters.

And later on, when I was not the chairman of the committee, but I talked to him and tried to get a vote with respect to that budget, he would say, "I'm sticking with the chairman. I know how you feel about this, but we have got to stay with the chairman."

I can hear him now. He was an institution man. And that says a lot for the stability of the body and the courtesy here and the ethics that we have. He set the highest standard of anybody I have ever known.

I will never forget the afternoon he was shot. Invariably, we would get together down at the gym there at this time, 6:30 going on 7 o'clock, and get a workout. He said, "You've got to try to keep up with Strom." That is my senior Senator. He said, "You will find if you stay in good physical shape, you will be able to keep up with Strom."

We would work out. They had this wheel that you get down on your knees and you go forward and pull it backward and forward, and everything else.

He was on that wheel the afternoon he was shot. He left, if I remember correctly, about 6:15 and he was shot about 6:30 or 6:45.

He later related, when I went to see him, he said:

You know, I'm lucky. These fellows told me they wanted money and I did not have any money. And I said, "Take my watch, anything else, my ring."

And they cursed him and just fired five shots into his middle, his stomach, pancreas, and lungs—his insides.

He walked up to his house and talked to Miss Coy, Mrs. Stennis, his wife. He said, "Call an ambulance and call Walter Reed."

The ambulance came. And as they lifted him up, he remembered well hearing the chief of police, who had reached the home at that time, saying, "All right, take him over to George Washington Hospital." He raised up on that stretcher—the last he ever remembered, he said, prior to coming to some 9 hours later—and said, "Take me to Walter Reed. They are waiting for me there."

He said that was the real fortunate part, because when he got to Walter Reed, they had two Army surgeons who had finished a 2-week lecture course to the Army surgeons around the country on bullet wounds and shrapnel wounds and battlefield surgery and that kind of thing, particularly with respect to the loss of blood.

His operation took 9 hours. I will never forget him saying that. He said, "Had they not had that hard experience of when to stop and replenish and when to move forward * * * They had to sew up all his innards or he would have been long since gone."

He came back and, as Senator NUNN points out, he did not slow down at all. Later, when the cancer got his legs, he did not.

As Senator COCHRAN pointed out—who sits at the Stennis desk—he believed in this institution. He attended regularly all the sessions. He attended these debates.

I think television has ruined us all. Perhaps some would listen back in their offices. But you do not have the open exchange in the most deliberative body. You are here and get quips that staff gives you. They have prepared remarks and they run out and the RECORD is full and it appears it is a deliberative effort. Not at all.

Senator Stennis did not like that, and he said so. He attended the debates. He attended all the votes and he kept going until the very, very end.

Unfortunately, he was not as conscious and alert as he could have been the last few years. I wanted to go to see him, but my staff who worked intimately with him on the Armed Services Committee and later on the Appropriations Committee, said that, "Poor John would not recognize you right now."

So he has gone to his just reward after the most distinguished career in the U.S. Senate of over 41 years.

He was a Senator's Senator if there ever was one in this body. He was not only, as pointed out, an outstanding authority on military affairs, but he had that fundamental feel of paying the bills and being straightforward in his treatment here with all the Senators and setting the highest standard of ethical conduct that you could possibly imagine.

We need that inspiration today that, unfortunately, we do not have. We are all going to miss him very, very badly.

I am sorry tomorrow I cannot be at the session relative to the continued debate on product liability. I want to attend those services. But we will be back here at 4:45.

But it is good that we have those who have served with him and remember him so well that will be there and be with his family. His daughter retired first in Charleston, where her husband was the dean at the College of Charleston and later up in Greenville, SC. So I am looking forward to seeing that family.

But I will never forget the inspiration he has given for all of us who have served with him to continue to serve.

I yield the floor.

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

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

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I am going to submit a unanimous-consent which I believe has been cleared by both sides of the aisle.

I ask unanimous consent that there be 60 minutes of debate equally divided between Senators ABRAHAM and HOLLINGS, with debate to begin at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, April 26, on amendment No. 598, and that following the debate on the Hollings amendment the Senate proceed to a vote on or in relation to the Hollings amendment, to be followed immediately by a vote on or in relation to the Abraham amendment No. 597, as amended, if amended.

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

Mr. GORTON. I further ask unanimous consent that the pending Abraham amendment be laid aside in order that an amendment by Senator BROWN be offered, regarding rule 11.

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

Mr. GORTON. I further ask that following the two stacked votes, the Senate then resume consideration of the Brown amendment, and that following the disposition of the Brown amendment, Senator DOLE be recognized to offer his amendment on the subject of punitive damages.

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

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, Members should be aware that there will be two rollcall votes at approximately 6 p.m. on Wednesday. Senators interested in speaking on any of these issues or other issues related to product liability or legal reform should be prepared to speak throughout the day on Wednesday.

AMENDMENT NO. 599 TO AMENDMENT NO. 596

(Purpose: To restore to rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure the restrictions on frivolous legal actions that existed prior to 1994)

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I send the Brown amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON], for Mr. BROWN, proposes an amendment numbered 599 to amendment No. 596.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that 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 new section:

SEC. . REPRESENTATIONS AND SANCTIONS UNDER RULE 11 FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(3) by striking out "or, if specifically so identified, are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery" and inserting in lieu thereof "or are well grounded in fact"; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the first sentence by striking out "may," subject to the conditions stated below," and inserting in lieu thereof "shall";

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking out the first and second sentences and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "A sanction imposed for violation of this rule may consist of reasonable attorneys' fees and other expenses incurred as a result of the violation, directives of a nonmonetary nature, or an order to pay penalty into court or to a party."; and

(C) in paragraph (2)(A) by inserting before the period "although such sanctions may be awarded against a party's attorneys'".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The provisions of this section shall take effect 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United