

Harter. Administrative law is nowhere as simple as many would make it out to be. In the debate on S. 343, there were many unfortunate misstatements and misrepresentations regarding the most basic tenets of administrative law. Few persons were more willing to volunteer their time as a truth squad on such topics than Phil Harter. He gave days and perhaps weeks of pro bono time to educate my staff on the intricacies of the topics covered by the bill. He helped many other Senate staff as well. Many of the improvements that I was able to suggest to S. 343 came about as a result of discussions with Mr. Harter and other input from members of the ABA Administrative Law Committee. The ABA continued to help Senators during the floor debate with a series of letters that provided staff and members with neutral, professional peer review of the relevant legal issues. When complex issues were under discussion, we could generally count on Phil Harter and the ABA's able Washington representative, Gary Sellers, to appear in the lobby for consultations with whomever was willing to avail themselves of their expertise. S. 343 was a better bill for their tireless efforts. We owe Phil Harter and the ABA a great debt of thanks. My only regret is that their efforts did not result in a permanent improvement in our Nation's administrative law.●

#### REMEMBERING GEORGE VUKELICH

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, George Andrew Vukelich was born in South Milwaukee.

A radio personality, a journalist, a writer, an environmentalist, a political activist, George was an institution in Wisconsin. He would bristle at this thought, but it is undeniably true.

I knew George long before he knew me, having listened to him on the radio for years.

As Papa Hambone and Bill Patrick, George was a well known radio personality in Madison. After studying broadcasting in Toronto under Lorne Greene, he began his radio career in the early 1950's. Over the years, his radio shows ranged from storytelling to jazz to political commentary, and were as much a part of life in Madison as the lakes.

George was a dedicated environmentalist who loved the outdoors, and for anyone who listened to his radio shows or read his articles or books, that love was contagious.

A gifted writer, George was honored by the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Council of Wisconsin Writers, the Milwaukee Press Club, and Trout Unlimited, among others.

A journalist of fierce commitment and passionate belief, George's columns would skewer the powerful and champion the powerless with wit and ardor. And, along with his wife Helen, George

lived his beliefs, a character trait notably present in their children.

George loved baseball and fishing. He loved politics and the written word. Most of all, he loved Helen and his family.

George Vukelich died this past July 4. That his death fell on our Nation's birthday, the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, is fitting, for I can think of no one who better reflected the joyous spirit and burning ideals that day represents.

Thousands have lost a good friend, and the north country has lost a talented and fervent advocate. As one friend wrote of George's passing: For one night at least, we will know why the loons cry.

Papa Hambone used to end his program with: "For good food, for good wine, and most of all, for good friends, thank God.

His thousands of friends will add: And for George Vukelich, thank God.●

#### TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE ALBERT J. STIFTEL

● Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, on June 22, the superior court of my home State held a special session—special not only in the technical sense, but in spirit, in its purpose and its meaning. The court met, with all of its current judges and many of its distinguished alumni present, in appreciation of the services of Albert J. Stiftel.

I am proud today, Mr. President, on behalf of many other of his fellow citizens, to offer another expression of appreciation for Albert Stiftel, who served on the Superior Court of the State of Delaware from 1958 to 1990, including 24 years as presiding judge. The quality and character of Judge Stiftel's service merit not only our attention and appreciation, but also, if we are up to the challenge, our best attempt at emulation.

My colleagues have indulged me before—indeed, some have joined me, in praising the tradition of excellence that has made Delaware's judiciary a standard for the Nation. It is a tradition of excellence not only in the administration and dispensation of justice, but in principled as well as practical bipartisanship, in fun as well as functional collegiality, and in that often neglected cornerstone of democratic society, civility.

Mr. President, Albert Stiftel embodies that tradition.

Albert, as he is by choice most widely known, is pure Delaware: born and raised in Wilmington—raised, in fact, in the house where he still lives—a graduate of Wilmington High School and of the University of Delaware.

He entered law school at the University of Virginia in 1939, an undertaking interrupted when he was called to duty as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army. As his lifelong friend and long-time colleague on the Delaware bench, retired State Supreme Court Justice William Duffy, remarked, "Albert was

born in Wilmington but, like many of his generation, he grew up in the South Pacific, including a place called Guadalcanal." After his military service, Major Stiftel returned to the University of Virginia Law School, graduating in 1947.

Young Albert Stiftel's years of private practice were driven by a public spirit. Before becoming a judge, he was an attorney for the Legal Aid Society, attorney for the Delaware State House of Representatives, and a Deputy Attorney General. And he was also a teacher, a role he wears naturally and with grace.

In 1958, my distinguished predecessor in this body, then-Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, a Republican, appointed Albert to the superior court. In 1966, he was appointed as the court's presiding judge by Democratic Gov. Charles Terry, and he was subsequently reappointed by a Republican Governor, our former colleague in the other Chamber, Pete du Pont.

During his long tenure, Judge Stiftel confronted the challenge of times, both for the community and for the court, that he himself has described as "change and more change." Through it all, his leadership won ever-deepening respect.

In acknowledging his debt to his predecessor, the current presiding judge of superior court, Henry du Pont Ridgely, thanked Judge Stiftel for an example that taught "the importance of comradeship and demonstrated the work ethic you expect from others, of being even-handed and setting high standards, under-promising, over-delivering, and sharing the credit." Lessons we would all do well to learn.

But despite the universal relevance of his example, Judge Stiftel's impact on the court, and on all who have known him, has been distinctly personal. Another longtime Delaware judicial colleague, now-Vice Chancellor Bernard Balick, put it this way: "All of us are unique, but Albert is more unique than most."

Albert Stiftel's defining qualities, as a judge and as a person, are humility, kindness, and compassion. In and beyond superior court, he has been truly the best of teachers and the best of friends—welcoming, helpful, encouraging to all. I am told that the superior court's "Judge Stiftel Award" is reserved for that employee who does the most to brighten the lives of his or her colleagues. It is aptly named.

As Justice Duffy put it, "Other judges may have served longer, but I doubt it, or have more entries in Lexis, perhaps, and a few may have been better administrators—but none has been held in higher personal esteem than Albert Stiftel."

Mr. President, I left one quality off the list of Judge Stiftel's defining characteristics, and it will be a glaring omission to anyone who knows him. And in fact, the reason I left it out is that I wanted to call individual attention to it. "It" is His Honor's sense of

humor. Let there be no doubt that Judge Stiftel's commitment to fairness is passionate and sure, but its expression has often been punctuated by a one-liner.

Vice Chancellor Balick told this story at the June 22 special session: "There was the time when Albert was presiding in a criminal trial, and the defendant was on the witness stand, exercising his right to lie in his own defense. Albert was fooling with the microphone, as he always does. He turned the volume up, which caused a loud screech. That startled the defendant, at which Albert said, 'Relax, it's just the lie detector.'"

Whether conveyed in wit or wisdom—and usually it is with both—Judge Stiftel's regard for his colleagues and for the court on which he served has been unwavering and inspiring. As Resident Judge Vincent Bifferato said, "He taught me to love this court as he does." And Judge William Quillen said of Judge Stiftel, "He has been a cheerleader, not only for the court but for each member of the court \* \* \* he has made each of us better than we otherwise would have been."

At the special court session, Judge Quillen presented a portrait of Judge Stiftel, which will hang in what was known as courtroom No. 1 when Albert was first appointed to the bench. The portrait was commissioned not by the court, not by the State, not by the Bar Association, but personally by the judges, past and present, of the superior court. This public tribute is all the more official coming as it does out of the sincere affection, respect, and gratitude of Judge Stiftel's colleagues.

That affection, respect, and gratitude are felt throughout and beyond Delaware's legal community, Mr. President, and it is my privilege to give voice to them today. We in Delaware honor Judge Albert Stiftel for the achievements and contributions of his public leadership and for his countless acts of personal kindness and courtesy. He leaves good will and good humor, as well as high standards, in his refreshing wake.

It is most appropriate that in the portrait that will now be a permanent physical presence, as its subject is a permanent spiritual presence, in Delaware's Superior Court, Albert Stiftel is doing what he has inspired so many others to do—he is smiling.●

#### MAUREEN WOODS

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to Ms. Maureen Woods. In October of 1994, Ms. Woods became the first African-American woman to be appointed Assistant Air Traffic Division Manager of the Federal Aviation Administration. This important position is a most fitting recognition of Ms. Woods' distinguished career.

Maureen Woods began her service with the FAA in 1974. She rose steadily through the ranks, demonstrating her

exceptional ability at a variety of posts throughout the Midwest. She has earned several honors in her FAA tenure, including five commendations for performance and three awards for exceptional service.

As the Assistant Air Traffic Division Manager, Ms. Woods oversees 4,300 employees and manages the 4 Air Traffic Control Centers, 8 Automated Flight Service Stations, and 68 air traffic control towers in the 8-State Great Lakes Region. With both the Chicago and Cleveland Air Traffic Control Centers, the Great Lakes Region is the busiest in the world.

In addition to her service in the FAA, Ms. Woods has also been prominent in her community. She is the coordinator for the Young Women's Ministry of the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, as well as a youth and motivational speaker for her local church. Ms. Woods serves as a positive role model for her community and her profession.

Mr. President, I want to add my voice to those of Ms. Woods' family and many friends in congratulations on this most recent accolade. Her effectiveness as a public servant and her selfless community involvement are qualities we all should seek to emulate.●

#### MEASURE DIVIDED AND PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 101

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 101 be divided and renumbered with texts I now send to the desk, that they be placed on the calendar and all other provisions of the existing consent agreement governing the consideration of S. 101 apply to these two bills.

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

#### BI-STATE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar 131, Senate Joint Resolution 27.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 27) to grant the consent of the Congress to certain additional powers conferred upon the Bi-State Development Agency by the States of Missouri and Illinois.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the joint resolution be considered and passed, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 27) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S.J. RES. 27

Whereas the Congress in consenting to the compact between Missouri and Illinois creating the Bi-State Development Agency and the Bi-State Metropolitan District provided that no power shall be exercised by the Bi-State Agency under the provisions of article III of such compact until such power has been conferred upon the Bi-State Agency by the legislatures of the States of the compact and approved by an Act of Congress; and

Whereas such States have now enacted certain legislation in order to confer certain additional powers on such Bi-State Development Agency: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That—*

(a) The consent of the Congress is hereby given to the additional powers conferred on the Bi-State Development Agency by Senate Bill 114, Laws of Missouri 1993 and Public Act 88-611 (Senate Bill 1670), Laws of Illinois 1994.

(b) The powers conferred by the Acts consented to in subsection (a) shall take effect on January 1, 1995.

SEC. 2. The provisions of the Act of August 31, 1950 (64 Stat. 568) shall apply to the additional powers approved under this joint resolution to the same extent as if such additional powers were conferred under the provisions of the compact consented to in such Act.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this joint resolution is expressly reserved.

SEC. 4. The right is hereby reserved to the Congress to require the disclosure and furnishings of such information or data by the Bi-State Development Agency as is deemed appropriate by the Congress.

#### ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JULY 24, 1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent when the Senate completes its business today it stand in recess until the hour of 9 a.m. on Monday, July 24, 1995; that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then immediately begin consideration of S. 101, the gift ban/lobbying bill, under the terms of the consent order of June 9.

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

#### SCHEDULE

Mr. DOLE. I would just say for the information of all Senators, under the previous order the Senate will begin consideration of the gift ban/lobbying bill on Monday morning. We hope to be able to reach an agreement on both of these measures that will allow us to complete action on the resolution on Monday. Rollcall votes, if they are to occur, will not occur before 5 p.m. on Monday, so there will be no rollcall votes before 5 p.m.

I cannot say with certainty, but I would be fairly certain there will be rollcall votes after 5 p.m., either on final passage or on amendments.

#### BOSNIA

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, 2 days ago, President Clinton called me to ask that