

Director of the Marine Geology and Geophysics Division. For this work, he received a NOAA Corps Special Achievement Award.

Admiral Stubblefield returned to sea duty in December of 1975 as Operations Officer aboard the NOAA Ship *Researcher*, which conducted oceanographic and atmospheric research in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

From January 1978 to May 1979, Admiral Stubblefield attended full-time university training at Texas A&M University receiving his Ph.D. in geological oceanography. He returned to the Environmental Research Laboratory as a research oceanographer until 1981, when he was summoned back to sea as the Executive Officer of the NOAA Ship *Researcher*.

Following his sea assignment Admiral Stubblefield had tours of duty as the Scientific Support Coordinator of the southeastern Atlantic and Gulf coastal areas for the NOAA Office of Marine Pollution Assessment Hazardous Material Program and Technical Specialist for the NOAA Office of Sea Grant in Washington, D.C. Admiral Stubblefield was then assigned to the position of Chief Scientist for the NOAA Undersea Research Program.

He returned to sea in 1988 as Commanding Officer of the NOAA Ship *Surveyor* which conducted oceanic research from the Arctic to the Antarctic, including the north and south Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Alaska, and the Bering Sea. At the time, the *Surveyor* had attained the award of traveling the farthest north and south of any NOAA vessel at its time.

In 1990 he was assigned the position of Coordinator for the Fleet Modernization Study to assess the life expectancy of NOAA's ships and determine how to modernize NOAA's fleet to operate into the 21st century. For this work, he received the Department of Commerce Silver Medal, DOC's second highest award. In late 1990, Admiral Stubblefield became the Executive Director for the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, where he was responsible for the management and budget functions, international affairs, and administrative duties of this NOAA program office.

In August 1992, he was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral, Lower Half and assigned as Deputy Director, Office of NOAA Corps Operations where he was responsible for the day-to-day operations of this staff office. In 1995, Admiral Stubblefield was selected for the position of Director, Office of NOAA Corps Operations and Director of the NOAA Commissioned Corps, and promoted to Rear Admiral, Upper Half, the highest position in the NOAA Corps.

Since Admiral Stubblefield became Director, the Office of NOAA Corps Operations has undergone many changes. He re-engineered the office to become

more cost-efficient and customer oriented. He decommissioned five older ships, downsized the headquarters office by over 40 percent, both civilian and commissioned personnel, and reduced ship operating costs, while increasing the level of ship support.

Under his command, a new oceanographic ship, the *Ronald H. Brown*, was built and commissioned, and two former Navy ships were converted to conduct fisheries, oceanic, and atmospheric research. He also saw the new Gulfstream IV jet built and brought into operation to study the effects of El Niño last winter off the California coast and conduct hurricane reconnaissance this past hurricane season.

Also under his command, Admiral Stubblefield faced the most challenging task of his career, one that no head of a uniformed service would ever want to face—the decision to disestablish the NOAA Commissioned Corps. The Corps was under a hiring freeze that lasted for 4 years. Yet, Admiral Stubblefield still was able to maintain morale and fill the assignments required to operate the ships and aircraft.

This past October, when it became apparent the NOAA Corps plays a vital role for the country, the decision was made to retain the NOAA Corps. In January 1999, 17 new officers began their basic training at the Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point, New York.

Admiral Stubblefield is an officer, a scientist, and a gentleman. I commend Bill for his tremendous accomplishments during his career and service to the Nation, especially those over the past three years. Thanks to his efforts, NOAA is stronger, more efficient and will carry out its invaluable mission into the next century. ●

#### TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN ROBBIE BISHOP

● Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Captain Robbie Bishop of the Villa Rica Police Department in Villa Rica, Georgia, who was tragically slain in the line of duty on Wednesday, January 20, 1999, bringing his service which spanned a decade to the people of Georgia to an end. In addition, I would like to honor Captain Bishop's family for the sacrifice that they have made in the name of Freedom. He was a husband and father of two.

Captain Bishop, I understand, was known to have an extraordinary ability to detect drugs during the most routine traffic stops and was considered by some to be the best in the Southeast at highway drug interdiction. He was known to have seized thousands of pounds of illegal drugs and millions of dollars in cash. Police departments around the country solicited Captain Bishop's help to train their officers. In

fact, it is believed that it was a routine traffic stop where he had, once again, detected illegal drugs that resulted in the sudden end to his remarkable career.

Once again, Mr. President, the work of law enforcement is an elegant and lofty endeavor but one that is fraught with terrible dangers. Captain Bishop knew of these threats, but still chose to serve on the front line, protecting Georgia citizens. As we discuss ways to continue our fight with the war on drugs, let us remember the lives of those like Captain Robbie Bishop who have fallen fighting this war. ●

#### TRIBUTE TO PAUL MELLON—GIANT OF THE ARTS

● Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, America lost one of its greatest citizens and greatest patrons of the arts last week with the death of Paul Mellon. All of us who knew him admired his passion for the arts, his extraordinary taste and insights, and his lifelong dedication to our country and to improving the lives of others.

He was widely known and loved for many different aspects of his philanthropy in many states, including Massachusetts. Perhaps his greatest gift of all to the nation is here in the nation's capital—the National Gallery of Art. The skill and care and support which he devoted to the Gallery for over half a century brilliantly fulfilled his father's gift to the nation. He made the Gallery what it is today—a world-renowned museum containing many of the greatest masterpieces of our time and all time, a fitting and inspiring monument to the special place of the arts in America's history and heritage.

I believe that all Americans and peoples throughout the world who care about the arts are mourning the loss of Paul Mellon. We are proud of his achievements and his enduring legacy to the nation. We will miss him very much.

An appreciation of Paul Mellon by Paul Richard in the Washington Post last week eloquently captured his philosophy of life and his lifelong contributions to our society and culture, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 3, 1999]

APPRECIATION—PAUL MELLON'S GREATEST GIFT: THE PHILANTHROPIST LEFT BEHIND A FINE EXAMPLE OF THE ART OF LIVING

(By Paul Richard)

Though it never came to anything, Paul Mellon once considered fitting every windowsill in Harlem with a box for growing flowers.

Mellon understood that Titians were important, that magic was important, that thoroughbreds and long hot baths and kindness were important, that thinking of the stars, and pondering the waves, and looking at the light on the geraniums were all important, too.