

Center, he completed his M.Sc. degree at the University of Southern California School of Pharmacy.

Throughout his career with the Veterans Administration, now the Department of Veterans Affairs, he has held a series of positions of ever increasing responsibility in pharmacy and in health care management, to include 2 years as Assistant Director of the VA hospital in Sheridan, WY.

While in Los Angeles, Mr. Nackman has chaired the Southern California and Southern Nevada network of the Veterans Health Administration. His leadership was instrumental in creating a more integrated, more patient focused approach to caring for the more than 1.7 million veterans residing in that area. This network approach to providing health care has served as a model for the national reorganization of VA health care delivery into Veterans Integrated Service Networks.

Mr. Nackman currently chairs the Greater Los Angeles Federal Executive Board, in which capacity he has shown leadership in encouraging a range of Federal partnerships which assure the provision of services administered by all Federal agencies in a more efficient and effective manner. This country's taxpayers deserve no less.

Mr. President, Lee Nackman has brought honor and dignity to the status of Federal employee. He has contributed to all that is good about those in Government who provide goods and services to our citizens, and most significantly, to the veterans he has so directly cared for over the 35 years of his distinguished career. Those of us who care deeply about this Nation's veterans can but thank those men and women, like Lee Nackman, who have dedicated themselves to the service of veterans. It is fitting that we recognize that service today. It is also appropriate that we express our thanks to Lee Nackman—and indeed, to so many dedicated public servants, the best of whom he represents—at this, the moment of his retirement.

Mr. President, I know all in this body join with me in this valedictory. We wish Lee Nackman many years of a satisfying retirement. During that time he can truly look back upon a job well done.

NORDY HOFFMANN—A GREAT AMERICAN

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the December 13, 1995, edition of the Hill included an article written by Ron Martinson paying special tribute to F. Nordhoff Hoffmann. It is a fine piece that captures perfectly the man we all know as Nordy. Mr. Martinson takes us through the various and varied stages of Nordy's life revealing a remarkable example of one person's contribution to his family, his college, his colleagues and his country.

I have known Nordy for many years. His service to this institution, most notably as Sergeant at Arms, is well-

known and remains a standard to which all who fill that position are compared. While Nordy's tenure in the Senate was as a Democrat, his ability to transcend party and politics was extraordinary and one pattern I often wish was emulated more regularly. Nordy's empathy for everyone from Senators to staff was truly uncommon. To put it simply Nordy, throughout his life, has always been a caring individual and an excellent role model. It has been sometime since I have seen Nordy, and I am deeply saddened by news of his ill health, but I wanted to take this opportunity to call attention to this article and to let Nordy know I am thinking of him and I wish him well.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Hill article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From The Hill, Dec. 13, 1995]

NORDY HOFFMANN—AILING FORMER SENATE SERGEANT AT ARMS WAS A GIANT FIGURE WITH A HEART TO MATCH

(By Ron Martinson)

P. Nordhoff Hoffmann, known to generations of Notre Dame alumni and members of Congress as "Nordy," was convening his first department head meeting as Senate sergeant at arms in January 1976.

With the directors of a dozen service organizations under his jurisdiction dutifully assembled, Nordy opened the meeting with characteristic directness; "Some of you guys probably think that because Nordy Hoffmann is 67 years old, he won't be around in this job for very long. Well, let me tell you something—my grandfather lived to be 92, so get that out of your damn heads right now."

Hoffmann, who will turn 86 next Tuesday, is seriously ill with cancer. But to anyone who knew him during a lifetime of successes earned by determination and a sense of destiny, he was one of the most remarkable and unforgettable personalities who ever walked the corridors of Capitol Hill.

A huge hulk of a man whose massive frame carried more than 300 pounds before his illness, Nordy's thundering voice could intimidate the most intrepid soul. But underneath was a gentle spirit and big heart that earned Nordy legions of devoted friends.

A native of Seattle, Nordy first achieved distinction as an All-American right guard on Knute Rockne's 1929 and 1930 Notre Dame championship football teams. He had never played the game before Rockne spotted him on campus one day and ordered him to report to practice. He graduated from Notre Dame Law School in 1933 and after several years as assistant coach at his alma mater and a semi-pro football player, he saw service as a World War II Navy officer in the Pacific.

After the war, Nordy was tapped by Philip Murray, president of the United Steelworkers Union, to become the union's legislative director in Washington, a position that quickly immersed him in national Democratic politics. For the next 20 years, he was in the thick of every major labor battle on Capitol Hill, from Taft-Hartley to minimum wage to Medicare.

Nordy received a rare tribute in 1963 when then-Vice President Lyndon Johnson singled him out during a speech at a Democratic dinner and roared, "Nordy Hoffmann knows what I'm talking about because he and Phil Murray and I were fighting for these things way back when. We didn't win but we didn't stop trying because Nordy Hoffmann's not a quitter, and neither am I!"

In 1967, Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Maine) prevailed upon Nordy to become executive director of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, and 10 years later, in January 1976, the Democratic majority picked him to succeed William H. Wannall as Senate sergeant at arms.

It took Nordy about two minutes after being sworn in to put his "Let's get it done and help the people" management style into full gear. He engaged everyone in the process, seeking advice from people from senators to janitors about how to make his office more open, productive and helpful.

As Nordy's administrative assistant and the token Republican in his office, I always found him exceptionally open to ideas, including that of putting a "welcome" sign on the door. He was also color blind, as he brought his longtime assistant Barbara Towles with him and made her his executive secretary. She was the first black person to hold this position in the Sergeant at Arms Office.

Nordy was genuinely focused on being a good steward of the resources entrusted to him, and he looked for and found many ways to save money, improve services and streamline operations. But all of those things were only tools to help him achieve his most important goal, which was to provide service for others.

In a town where people often dispense favors and return phone calls based upon the recipient's ability to reciprocate, Nordy would give his shirt to the first person who asked without expecting anything in return. Once, a friend of mine who was working for a junior Republican congressman asked if I knew of any job opportunities for Republicans on the Senate side as his niece was looking for work.

When I suggested he talk to Nordy, he couldn't believe that Nordy would even see him. Not only did Nordy talk to him, but he found the aide's niece a job. That former aide is now a Republican congressman from New York.

Nothing underscores the universal affection for Nordy better than the time he was recommended for induction into the national collegiate football Hall of Fame. An ad hoc committee headed by Don Womack, former superintendent of the Senate Press Gallery, was formed to collect testimonial letters on Nordy's behalf to the judges considering Nordy's nomination.

When I looked at the folder containing copies of the letters that were presented to Nordy as a keepsake, I discovered personally signed letters from Presidents Carter and Ford and Vice Presidents Mondale and Rockefeller, along with those from every one of the 100 senators. Needless to say, Nordy was elected to the Hall of Fame.

But Nordy wasn't just a hero to sports enthusiasts or powerful politicians. Once, when a maid asked me if I could do something about the dirty, dilapidated maids' lounge in the basement of the Capitol, I walked into Nordy's office and stood in front of his desk.

"Nordy, you consider yourself to be a humane employer, don't you?" I declared. He looked at me with a quizzical expression, and as I described what I'd seen, he spun around on his chair and began punching buttons on his phone with his sausage-like fingers.

He gave Tom Ward, the chief engineer in charge of maintenance at the Capitol, an earful about the disgraceful working conditions of his maids, and within two days, Ward had dispatched a team of painters and plasterers to convert the maids' lounge into a clean, pleasant place, making Nordy a hero forever to the maids.

Nordy's legendary kindness didn't stop at the doors of the Capitol. He and his wife Joanne opened their Potomac, Md., home and

swimming pool to retarded children. Nordy also raised staggering amounts of money for cancer research as a member of the board of the Vince Lombardi Cancer Center at Georgetown University Hospital.

Following the Republican takeover of the Senate in 1981 Nordy left the Senate to open his own consulting firm, but he continued as an informal advisor and friend to people both on and off the Hill. When I stopped by his office several years ago, he had just finished "putting the tap" on a lobbyist friend for a donation for his annual Thanksgiving project.

Nordy used the money to buy turkeys, which he then had a Senate chef cook for him. On Thanksgiving Day, he picked up the birds and delivered them to homeless shelters in the area. He did this for years without telling any of his friends and associates.

On my last visit with Nordy several months ago, before he entered the hospital for treatment of his illness, I saw the sign that sat prominently on his desk. It read, "Never complain about getting old. It is a privilege denied to many."

Nordy Hoffmann has always acted on this advice and has lived every moment to the fullest with the purpose of serving others. That service continued until very recently when his declining health forced him to end it. But his legion of friends and admirers know that he was always a real friend in a town where real friends are truly rare.

DR. NED A. OSTENSO, PH.D., A LEADER IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON LAND AND SEA

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I rise to share with my colleagues the news that Dr. Ned A. Ostenso, Ph.D., Assistant Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, plans to retire in 3 weeks, on January 3, 1996.

During his distinguished career, Dr. Ostenso has made invaluable contributions as a research scientist, administrator, and leader in shaping America's understanding of the oceans and in directing our Nation's marine and atmospheric research.

As a researcher, he played a major role in defining the structure of the Arctic Ocean Basin, providing quantitative studies of mid-ocean ridges—including the first paper on the relationship of sea-floor age to crustal thickness—and defining the nature of Greenland and Antarctic ice caps.

His research activities have resulted in more than 50 published scientific papers.

Among Dr. Ostenso's numerous honors in earth and marine sciences, a seamount in the Arctic Ocean was named after him. In addition, while serving with the team that made the first transit of Antarctica during the International Geophysical Year, Dr. Ostenso discovered an Antarctic mountain peak that today bears his name.

Long after we are gone, Dr. Ostenso's name will be remembered both on land and at sea.

In the 1970's, Dr. Ostenso represented the United States Navy on mutual defense environmental data agreements with Australia, Germany and New Zealand. In 1972, he represented the United

States Navy in negotiating, and later administering, the U.S./U.S.S.R. Bilateral Agreement in World Ocean Studies.

Later, he served in the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy as Assistant Presidential Science Advisor. He was Deputy Director and Senior Oceanographer of the Ocean Science and Technology Division, Office of Naval Research.

In January of 1977, Dr. Ostenso moved from the Navy to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] to assume 12 years of leadership of the Sea Grant College Program.

I am best acquainted with Dr. Ostenso's extraordinary skill through my own role as the Senate author of the National Sea Grant College and Program Act. Under his leadership, Sea Grant improved and expanded during a dozen exciting and challenging years, including five reauthorizations.

As Sea Grant Director, Dr. Ostenso improved Sea Grant's science through rigorous peer review and broadened Sea Grant's reach by bringing new colleges and universities under its umbrella. Under his leadership, Sea Grant expanded to a total of 29 programs in 31 coastal and Great Lakes States.

Sea Grant is highly regarded for its support of excellent research and effective educational and technology transfer programs. An economic study of the National Sea Grant Program showed that, in the year studied, 1987, Sea Grant's impact on the national economy was \$840 million.

In today's dollars, this impact would likely exceed \$1 billion per year. For example, Sea Grant research over the last two decades has given the country a profitable marine aquaculture industry with an estimated 1995 value of \$300 million.

For 6 years, Dr. Ostenso served as Assistant Administrator for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, which included responsibility for Sea Grant, the National Undersea Research Program, and the Environmental Research Laboratories.

During his tenure, the 12 institutions comprising the Environmental Research Laboratories made a number of significant contributions leading to: Modernization of the National Weather Service; an understanding of the physics and chemistry of the polar ozone holes that has led to sensible national policies; a national climate program that is just now beginning to predict weather on season and yearly time scales; and a vast improvement to our understanding of severe weather events that has had a direct impact on more accurate and timely warnings.

As Assistant Administrator, Dr. Ostenso oversaw a major shift in the focus of the National Undersea Research Program [NURP].

Under his guidance, NURP changed from a primary focus on the procurement of undersea vessels and associated hardware to an increased empha-

sis on more scientifically oriented national, subsurface research.

NURP now supports merit-based research grants to provide the scientific basis for addressing critical natural resource issues—such as the preservation of natural marine sanctuaries. The program also continues to provide access to an extensive array of manned and unmanned undersea vehicles.

Dr. Ostenso also served as NOAA's acting chief Scientist for 1 year. He was instrumental in obtaining OMB and congressional support for a 15-year NOAA fleet replacement and modernization program.

Over the years, Dr. Ostenso has served on a number of national and international committees and panels. The most recent was his appointment by Vice President GORE and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency to serve on an Environmental Task Force to assess the dual use of defense and intelligence data and systems for civilian environmental studies.

Dr. Ostenso has played a pivotal role for years in guiding the American Geophysical Union [AGU]. Most recently he supervised the construction of their handsome new facilities on Florida Avenue here in Washington, DC.

He also is former vice president of the American Oceanic Organization, president of the American Polar Society, and a member of many organizations, including the Antarctica Society, Arctic Institute of North America, Cosmos Club, Explorers Club, and Geological Society.

I am confident that I speak for many of my colleagues when I express admiration and thanks to Dr. Ned A. Ostenso, Ph.D., for his invaluable contributions to the United States of America and to the world scientific community. He has our best wishes.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:59 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 36. Concurrent resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to make technical corrections in the enrollment of S. 1060.

At 1:58 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it request the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2621. An act to enforce the public debt limit and to protect the social security trust funds and other federal trust funds and accounts invested in public debt obligations.

At 2:49 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the