

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