

time we remember that, as another great Georgia Senator by the name of Sam Nunn pointed out, Richard Russell was a statesman.

And these are Sam Nunn's words: He understood the simple and powerful truth that the best way to serve your state is to do the best job you can in serving your nation.

And that is what made him a senator's senator and a president's senator and a Georgia's senator, and a senator for the ages.

[Applause.]

Senator NUNN. Ladies and gentlemen, to conclude our program and acknowledge our special guests and, in particular, the Russell family, I would like to call on Mr. Charles Campbell.

Charlie served on the staff of Senator Russell during the last six years of his life and was his administrative assistant at the time of Senator Russell's death. Senator Byrd will recall that Charles was with Senator Russell when he cast his last vote that I mentioned earlier and that Senator Byrd mentioned—his vote by proxy from his hospital bed in 1971 for Senator Byrd to be majority whip.

It is my pleasure to introduce the Chairman of the Richard B. Russell Foundation and someone who must have been the youngest administrative assistant in the history of the United States Senate, Mr. Charlie Campbell.

[Applause.]

Mr. CAMPBELL. Thank you, Senator Nunn. Vice President Gore, Senator Byrd, Senator Stevens, Senator Nunn, Governor Miller, other distinguished guests, friends and family of Senator Russell, ladies and gentlemen.

On behalf of the Russell Foundation, it is my pleasure to welcome you to the dedication and unveiling of the Russell statue and to thank you for your attendance.

There are so many distinguished guests present that we cannot hope to recognize all of them, but I know Senator Russell would be particularly pleased with the large number of currently serving and former members of Congress in the audience. And I would like to ask all of the currently serving and former members of Congress, both House and Senate in attendance, to please stand and let us recognize them.

[Applause.]

Mr. CAMPBELL. I want to recognize individually the senators who are here and who served with Senator Russell. You have already met Senator Byrd and Senator Stevens. The other senators who served with Senator Russell and who are present today and still serving in the Senate are:

Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon.

Senator William Roth of Delaware.

Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island.

And Senator Daniel Inouye of Hawaii.

I'd like to ask them to please stand and be recognized.

[Applause.]

Mr. CAMPBELL. We are also delighted to have present certain former members of the Senate who served with Senator Russell, some for extended periods of time. I would now like to recognize these senators:

Senator Vance Hartke of Indiana.

Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana.

Senator Charles Mathias of Maryland.

Senator Robert Griffin of Michigan.

Senator Russell Long of Louisiana.

Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana.

Senator George McGovern of South Dakota.

Senator Frank Moss of Utah.

Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin.

And Senator Harrison Williams of New Jersey.

I'd like to ask these senators to stand, please, and be recognized.

[Applause.]

Mr. CAMPBELL. As many of you know, Senator Russell was one of 13 brothers and sisters, and the Russell family is an exceedingly large family. It is well-represented here today. I would like to ask each member of the Russell family in attendance to please stand.

[Applause.]

Mr. CAMPBELL. We also have with us a number of the members of Senator Russell's staff or the staff of the committees which he chaired or on which he served, and I would like to ask the members of the Russell staff who are in attendance to please stand.

[Applause.]

Mr. CAMPBELL. The Russell Foundation, of which I am honored to serve as Chairman, is fortunate to have a dedicated Board of Trustees, the names of whom are published in your program. A number of the Russell trustees are in attendance today, and I would like for them to stand and be recognized.

[Applause.]

Mr. CAMPBELL. Each of the donors who contributed \$5,000 or more to the Russell statue are listed in your program, and I would like to ask the individual contributors or representatives of corporate contributors who are in attendance today to please stand and be recognized.

[Applause.]

Mr. CAMPBELL. A project such as the Russell statue could not be accomplished without the assistance of a lot of people. I particularly want to thank Senator Sam Nunn and his staff for the many things they have done to bring this project to fruition, and I also can't let the occasion pass without saying, Senator, particularly in light of your retirement now, how much we appreciate your 24 years of Richard Russell-type service in the United States Senate.

[Applause.]

Mr. CAMPBELL. Senator Paul Coverdell and his staff have been of immeasurable assistance to us in putting on this program, and I want to ask Senator Coverdell to please stand and be recognized.

[Applause.]

Mr. CAMPBELL. Senator Russell's close friend, Senator Robert Byrd, has served as the official sponsor of the dedication of the Russell statue and the reception that will follow in the Caucus Room on the third floor of the Russell Building, to which you are each invited. I would like to thank Senator Byrd and his staff for all of the help they have given us with the Russell statue dedication.

[Applause.]

Mr. CAMPBELL. With respect to the Russell statue itself, we are indebted to the stone carver and the sculptor. As you will see when the statue is unveiled in a few minutes, the master stone-carver at the National Cathedral, Mr. Vincenzo Palumbo, who carved the Russell statue from a large block of white Italian marble using the model developed by the sculptor, did an outstanding job. I would like to ask Mr. Palumbo and his family to stand and be recognized.

[Applause.]

Mr. CAMPBELL. We were particularly blessed to have a talented sculptor who had a special interest in this project. The Russell Foundation selected Frederick Hart from a number of sculptors who were interviewed. We were particularly impressed by some of his public works, including the soldier figures at the Vietnam Memorial, and the Creation sculptures at the entrance to the National Cathedral here in Washington.

Frederick Hart is a native of Atlanta, Georgia, and he was already well-acquainted with Richard Russell's career before commencing his work on the Russell statue. In

fact, his father was in the television business and was active in the 1952 campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination on behalf of the late Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee who was a candidate for president that year.

Senator Russell was himself a candidate for president in the 1952 Democratic Presidential Primaries.

Frederick Hart is not only an excellent sculptor, but was a pleasure to work with on the Russell statue. I would like to ask Rick and his wife and two sons who are in the audience to please stand and be recognized at this time.

[Applause.]

Mr. CAMPBELL. And before we unveil the Russell statue, I would like to make a request of three groups, if they would, to, after the dedication is over, come down front so we can have some photographs made of these groups with the statue.

The first ones are senators here who served with Senator Russell, both currently serving senators and former senators.

Secondly, the Russell trustees.

Third, the Russell staff.

If you would come down after the dedication is over to the front so we can have some photographs made with the statue.

Now, for the unveiling of the statue. I would like to ask the sculptor, Frederick Hart, and Senator Russell's two surviving sisters, Mrs. Pat Peterson and Mrs. Caroline Nelson, who are seated over here, to come forward to unveil the statue.

[The statue is unveiled.]

[Sustained applause.]

Mr. CAMPBELL. Rick, I think that Senator Russell, who was known to be quite a critic of portraits and likenesses, would say that it's a great job, and thank you so much.

That concludes our program. Everyone is invited to the reception up on the third floor in the Caucus Room, and thank you very much for attending.

[Applause.]

[Whereupon, the ceremony was concluded.]

DR. VERNE CHANEY

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, before entering the Senate I was closely associated with the International Rescue Committee [IRC], serving as a vice president in charge of IRC's Washington office. During my time with IRC, I had the privilege of knowing the legendary Dr. Tom Dooley, who helped to found Medical International Cooperation [MEDICO] as a division of the IRC with the goal of providing medical assistance to the underserved in Southeast Asia.

In 4 short years with MEDICO, Dr. Dooley established 17 medical programs in 14 countries and raised millions of dollars for their support. Dr. Tom Dooley truly became a legend in his own time.

Tragically, Dr. Dooley died of cancer in January 1961, one day after his 34th birthday. However, Mr. President, Dr. Dooley's magnificent work did not cease with his death. A dedicated colleague, Verne Chaney, M.D., gave up a lucrative private practice of thoracic surgery in Monterey, CA, to establish the Dooley Foundation. This year marks the 35th anniversary of the Dooley Foundation and Dr. Chaney has served as its president throughout the 35 year of its existence.

I want to take the occasion of this anniversary to recognize and pay personal tribute to the outstanding contribution which Verne Chaney has made in fighting disease, ignorance, and suffering in so many underserved areas of the world.

Dr. Chaney, a native of Kansas City, MO, and an honor graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, developed an interest in medical assistance work very early in his career. Even before graduating from the Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1948, he spent two summers in Newfoundland and Labrador as a volunteer assisting local doctors in small cottage hospitals. One day after the Korean war broke out on June 25, 1950, Dr. Chaney resigned his position as resident in surgery at the Johns Hopkins Hospital to volunteer with the Army Medical Corps.

He was assigned to a Mobile Army Surgical Hospital [MASH] in Korea. He then volunteered for assignment to a battalion aid station with the 23d Regiment of the 2d Infantry Division where he served for 13 months. Captain Chaney was highly decorated, receiving the Silver Star, Bronze Star (V), Purple Heart, and the French Croix de Guerre.

After an honorable discharge, he continued his residency in thoracic surgery at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and the University of North Carolina. Soon after completing his residency, Dr. Chaney volunteered to work at the Hospital Albert Schweitzer in Haiti as chief of surgery. After 15 months, Dr. Chaney returned from Haiti and entered into the private practice of thoracic surgery in Monterey, CA.

A defining moment in Dr. Chaney's life occurred in the summer of 1960, when he met Dr. Tom Dooley. Dr. Dooley was recruiting for MEDICO and asked Dr. Chaney to volunteer for 3 months in Cambodia and Vietnam to perform surgical procedures and to train host country health personnel. Dr. Chaney quickly agreed and was assigned to work in a hospital in Kratie, Cambodia, and at a tuberculosis hospital in Quang Ngai, South Vietnam. He was also asked to provide clinical services at the An-Lac Orphanage in Saigon.

After finishing his first assignment with MEDICO, Dr. Chaney returned to private practice in Monterey, CA. On the night of Tom Dooley's death he was asked by Tom's brother, Malcolm, to accept the position of medical director for MEDICO's projects in Asia. Taking a leave of absence from his practice, Verne Chaney spent the next year overseeing medical programs in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Laos, Malaysia, and Vietnam.

In the fall of 1961, MEDICO had a severe financial problem; and was forced to cut back its overseas projects, later becoming a division of CARE. However, Dr. Chaney was determined to continue independently the overseas projects started by Tom Dooley and in September 1961, he established the Dooley

Foundation in San Francisco, CA. Under the aegis of the Dooley Foundation, medical assistance projects were continued in Cambodia, Hong Kong, Laos, Vietnam, and with Tibetan refugees in northern India. In spite of his heavy responsibilities with the Dooley Foundation, Dr. Chaney, in 1965, volunteered to work for several months with Dr. Albert Schweitzer in Lambarene, Gabon, to provide medical and surgical services.

With the end of the Indochina war in December 1975, and the takeover by the Communists, the Dooley Foundation was forced to leave the region. However, the foundation found new opportunities for service.

Over the years, project activities have included the training of nurses and physical therapists in Nepal; assistance to refugees from Laos and Cambodia in Thailand; medical and educational assistance to Tibetan refugee children in India; medical assistance to a clinic for nomads in Niger; and medical assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons in El Salvador, Honduras—partially financed by a contract with USAID—Nicaragua and Afghan refugees in Pakistan. New medical assistance projects are pending in Laos, Cambodia, and Mongolia.

Mr. President, as Dr. Chaney looks back on his 35 years of service with the Dooley Foundation, he can indeed take great satisfaction in the accomplishments of the foundation. However, it is also appropriate to note that the need to serve the world's underprivileged continues. So long as there are children and villagers in the developing nations of the world who are without adequate nutrition, sanitation, and clean water; so long as immunizations against preventable diseases are lacking; so long as mothers are ignorant of proper hygiene and nutrition, there is need for the person-to-person humanitarian care which has been provided by the Dooley Foundation and for the inspiring leadership and service of physicians like Verne Chaney.

In closing Mr. President I want to quote Dr. Chaney directly: "but the task is never done—though battles are won—the war against hunger, disease, and ignorance is unending and must be fought by men and women united by a consciousness of the brotherhood of man." As Edmund Burke said, "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing."

Mr. President, our country has always been very proud of the American tradition of selfless humanitarian service to the less fortunate of the world—which dedicated Americans like Tom Dooley and Verne Chaney so beautifully exemplify. Their devotion to serving others is an inspiration for all of us.

CONGRATULATING THE FORT HAYS STATE MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, once again, the 1995-96 basketball season has shown

the Nation that when it comes to basketball, the State of Kansas is head and shoulders above the rest. I would like to congratulate the University of Kansas men's and women's basketball teams for once again making it to the NCAA tournament, and I would like to congratulate Kansas State University on their season and entry into the NCAA tournament. While both of these schools had great seasons, the year belongs to Coach Gary Garner and the Fort Hays State Men's Basketball Team for their outstanding 1995-96 season, which they capped off by winning the NCAA II Men's National Basketball Championship. Their effort is certainly one that all Kansans can be proud of.

The Tigers of Fort Hays State completed a 34 to 0 season this year by defeating Northern Kentucky University 70 to 63 in the championship game. En route to their championship victory and outstanding season, the Tigers entered elite company, by becoming the third unbeaten team to win the tournament in NCAA II History. Fort Hays State finished the season ranked No. 1 and currently holds the Nation's longest winning streak. This has been an amazing season for Coach Garner and his team. I am proud to recognize their effort, and I look forward to next season, when the State of Kansas will once again make its presence known to the basketball world.

PROPOSED UNION PACIFIC-SOUTHERN PACIFIC MERGER

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I would like to comment on a situation that much of the country is following very closely. I am speaking of the proposed merger between the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads.

I have been contacted by various groups and organizations regarding this merger. I realize that there are concerns regarding the effects of the merger, and I have encouraged any person or group having concerns to participate in the open-comment period of the Surface Transportation Board, which ends today. The Surface Transportation Board, the Government agency now responsible for overseeing railroad mergers since the elimination of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will review all information and make the appropriate decisions regarding the merger.

I also want to acknowledge that there are a number of individuals involved in the merger who are active supporters of my Presidential campaign. In order to avoid any appearance of conflict of interest, this Senator wants to make clear his intention to not become involved in any discussion related to the proposed merger.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID PACKARD

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to David Packard, whose death on March 26 ended the distinguished career of one of America's