

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

most innovative, visionary, and generous business leaders.

David Packard was an outstanding public servant as well. He was Deputy Secretary of Defense under Secretary Melvin Laird, 1969–71, in what many consider one of the strongest teams ever to head the Department of Defense. His understanding of both broad issues and nuts and bolts of management was the ideal complement to Laird's knowledge of the Pentagon and Washington.

More recently, Packard chaired the President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management under President Reagan—generally known as the Packard Commission. The Commission's study of the Department's procurement process led to the establishment of the position of Undersecretary for Acquisition and to the streamlining of military buying practices. He testified on a number of occasions before the Armed Services Committee and provided valuable advice on organization and buying procedures. He was always extremely helpful to the committee and to me whenever we called on him.

A few years after their graduation from Stanford during the Great Depression, David Packard and William Hewlett borrowed \$538 from a former professor and launched Hewlett-Packard in the garage of Packard's rented house. It is one of the great American success stories.

"We weren't interested in the idea of making money. Our idea was if you couldn't find a job, you'd make one for yourself. Our first several years we made 25 cents an hour." Today his company is our Nation's second largest computer company and Silicon Valley's biggest employer, with 100,000 employees around the world and \$31 billion in sales last year.

Packard became one of the richest men in America, but he lived modestly to the end, using his great wealth to follow, on a broader scale, the principles that guided him in managing the company—encouraging individual creativity, providing opportunity for development of knowledge and skills, fostering mutual respect and trust.

The key to his business success was the key to his character as well. The important thing was to make or do something useful. He had no patience with ostentation in corporate executives, nor with those who made short-term profits made by cutting long-term investment in research, new product development, customer services, or facilities and equipment.

David Packard's management philosophy and methods became models for other companies. He viewed his employees as colleagues with ideas, skills, loyalty, and understanding he valued. He practiced management by walking the factory floor and insisted on an open-door policy in executive offices. Workers called him Dave and he encouraged them to come to him with their gripes as well as their ideas for

improving products and operations. In return, they gave him undying loyalty and the benefit of their best efforts and creative ideas.

He was semiretired through the 1980's, but he and William Hewlett returned to the company in 1991 when it experienced a financial slump. Packard was the driving force behind the reorganization that revitalized the company.

When Packard retired as chairman for a second time in 1993, someone asked him what was his proudest moment. Instead of pointing to one of his many accomplishments, David Packard said simply, "Do something useful, then forget about it and go on to the next thing. Don't gloat about it."

That accurately described his own approach throughout a long and imminently successful life. Whenever he finished doing something useful, he looked for something else useful to do.

A Phi Beta Kappa, football and basketball player at Stanford, he was a dedicated outdoorsman all his life, and a staunch Republican. He made major gifts over the years to Stanford, the Monterey Bay Aquarium, and the Wolf Trap Foundation.

One of his last acts, not long before he died, was to give a generous donation to the Paralympics that will be held in Atlanta this summer, the week after the Centennial Olympic games. It was typical of David Packard that, at 83, he was thinking about ways to encourage individual excellence, helping to provide talented athletes from disabled community the opportunity to participate in international competition.

Our Nation is a better place because of his innovations, his philosophy, his example, and his dedication to both making and doing something useful. David Packard's character matched his physique—he was a giant of a man.

His beloved wife, Lucille Laura Salter Packard, died in 1987. I know the Senate joins me in expressing our deepest sympathy to his children, who were at his side when he died: David Woodley Packard, Nancy Ann Packard Burnett, Susan Packard Orr, and Julie Elizabeth Packard.

TRIBUTE TO EDMUND S. MUSKIE

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I rise to join with my fellow Senators in mourning the death of former Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, and in paying tribute to one of the most distinguished and influential Members of this body during a turbulent period in our history.

Ed Muskie worked his way through Bates College, where he was a Phi Beta Kappa, and earned a scholarship to Cornell's law school. After serving in the Navy on destroyer escorts during World War II, he was elected to the Maine House, where he served as minority leader. He won the Governorship of Maine during the Eisenhower years when no Democrat had held the office

in 20 years, and was easily re-elected. He revitalized the State party and was elected and re-elected to the U.S. Senate until his resignation to become Secretary of State in 1980 during the last difficult months of the Iran hostage crisis. It was a time of great tension following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, during which the United States boycotted the Olympic games in Moscow.

Ed Muskie was Hubert Humphrey's Vice-Presidential running mate in 1968. Few people remember how close that election was, and one reason it was so close was the strength Ed Muskie brought to the ticket. He started out the frontrunner, but his own campaign for the Presidential nomination in 1972 was unsuccessful, damaged by the dirty tricks the Nation would only learn about only later. It is ironic, but a tribute to the man, that the most damaging thing his enemies could point to in his conduct was that he loved his wife enough to lose his usual control when they attempted to slander her.

Senator Muskie returned to the Senate and in 1974 became the first chairman of the Budget Committee. I had the privilege of serving with him on the committee during my formative early years in the Senate. He was a strong voice for budget stability. The processes he established for monitoring Federal spending, and his insistence on holding down spending across a broad range, including the areas of his own major concerns. This is the same process being used today in our attempt to achieve a balanced budget by 2007.

Senator Muskie deserves major credit for most of the important early environmental legislation. He held together fragile coalitions of liberals and conservatives in budget battles, challenged Presidential policies and his own wing of the Democratic party for its failure to change. Through it all, he earned the respect of both allies and foes.

After his stint as Secretary of State, he retired to private law practice. He returned briefly to public service in 1987 on the Special Review Board on the Iran-Contra Scandal, also known as the Tower Commission.

Ed Muskie was a big man, big enough to still the voices of hecklers by inviting them up on the platform with him, big enough early in his Senate career to stand up to majority leader Lyndon Johnson at the height of his power, and big enough to gain the respect of his fellow Senators, and of Johnson himself. He believe in what he called a politics of trust, not of fear.

Ed Muskie was often described as "Lincolnesque." His middle name, Sixtus, was the name of five Popes during the 15th and 16th centuries. His last name had been shortened by immigration officials from what they considered the unpronounceable Polish name of his forefathers when his father arrived at Ellis Island. But whatever people called him, wherever his names came from, Ed Muskie was his own man.