

thing we can do for our Federal forests is to walk away and leave them alone. Rather, we choose to: First, reaffirm and reinvigorate multiple-use management; second, restore the health of our forests and the morale of our professional forest managers; third, fashion forest policy on hope instead of fear; fourth, develop solutions instead of conflict; fifth, encourage education instead of litigation; sixth, rely upon science instead of stoking emotions; and seventh, employ human resources in environmental stewardship, instead of destroying them in the interest of environmental purism.

OUR APPROACH TO THIS PROCESS HAS
NECESSARILY BEEN TIME CONSUMING

When we initiated this oversight process two Marches ago, I remarked upon the novelty of Congress wading into an area where it has been absent from the field for so many years. I also noted that, if our oversight uncovered the need for significant changes, these changes would take time. Indeed, legislative changes of this nature always take more than one Congress to achieve. When you write the environmental history of this Congress I hope you will remember that we expected it to take awhile, but we will get the job done.

I relish the opportunity to quote Senator Hubert Humphrey's remarks 20 years ago this week as he brought the conference report accompanying the 1976 National Forest Management Act to the Senate floor. He stated that:

It is with a tremendous amount of pride and satisfaction that I offer this measure for the consideration of the Senate. It is a product of 3 years of work by four committees of this Congress, as well as more than a dozen public interest groups and business interests.

These issues could not be viewed as the work of a single Congress or the result of an individual election, even then. They certainly cannot now. For those critical of Congress' efficiency, it is worth noting that the number of congressional committees has decreased, even as the panoply of interest groups has expanded exponentially.

Generally speaking, significant change comes only through crisis or consensus. I would submit that, today, we have a consensus that the status quo is unacceptable. But there is not yet a shared sense of crisis, nor any specific agreement on an appropriate solution. Therefore, our proposal will represent a starting point to see if we can: First, build upon the only established consensus—that is, the status quo is unacceptable; and second, move toward some agreement on what kinds of appropriate solutions should be provided.

By necessity, many parties will be involved in the deliberations that we will begin in a few weeks, and carry forward through the next Congress and perhaps beyond. But at the same time, many parties have already been involved in providing us useful insights that are reflected in the proposal we will circulate in the near future. Let me men-

tion a few groups that have been involved and deserve recognition for the contributions made to date.

First, I want to recognize the thousands of people involved in the Seventh American Forest Congress. Their coming together was a truly unique experience. I directed my staff to attend, and they benefitted greatly from the insights provided. We delayed introduction of this measure to benefit from their deliberations. I hope to continue this extraordinary dialog with this other Congress.

Representatives of the environmental community have also been instrumental in providing both the backdrop for the discussions that have occurred in this Congress, as well as a number of specific suggestions for changes. While we do not agree with all they advocate, they nevertheless deserve the credit for elevating the public's interest in the state of our Federal forests.

Third, I want to recognize the forest scientists that have begun to look at land management and ecosystem analysis at broader geographic scales. Many of the initiatives that have been pioneered by this group of devoted Forest Service and other Federal agency scientists over the last 4 years are going to be recognized and provided with a statutory basis.

Fourth, I want to thank State and local officials who have provided considerable testimony about the current state of federalism, insofar as Federal resource management is concerned. They have suggested a number of improvements based upon their increasingly impressive capabilities to perform a number of the management functions that are currently entrusted solely to the diminishing number of Federal agency employees spread across the country.

Fifth, I want to thank representatives of local, dependent communities and industries. I want to commend their patience in seeing us through these deliberations, while in many cases—and for justifiable reasons—they felt their concerns are of a more immediate nature.

Finally and most importantly, I want to thank the Forest Service and other Federal agency employees who contributed so much to our oversight process both formally and informally. By elevating environmental considerations within the agency, Forest Service employees have made many of the changes that we will propose both reasonable and possible. There is less need now to use other Federal employees to police the work and commitment of Forest Service scientists, biologists, and land management professionals than there may once have been. For this, and for other efficiencies in better land stewardship that we will propose, Forest Service employees deserve considerable credit. I am also appreciative of the amount of time and effort that went into the development of agency testimony and support materials that provided the information necessary for

our oversight and ongoing drafting processes. I deeply appreciate, the professionalism and commitment of these employees.

I do not expect any of the above mentioned groups to be wholly or very satisfied—or, in a few cases, even remotely satisfied—with the proposal that we will unveil shortly. Nevertheless, all of their views were heard and in many ways reflected, even if not exactly the way they thought they would be.

Now having reviewed the process that we used to develop the legislation, let me explain how we will proceed. Prior to meeting with the Secretary last week, I was prepared to introduce this measure immediately and start the process of discussing these ideas. The Secretary's responses to my questions have convinced me that this would result in little more than the most cynical exercise in political posturing at the present time.

Therefore, I plan to wait and circulate this proposal immediately after the election. If the current administration returns, the invitation to come forward with their own proposal still stands. If not, I expect that their successors may well be more aggressive and communicative in their desire to proceed and address these issues. After I finish a little work I have back in Idaho, I will sponsor a series of workshops and/or hearings during the recess to secure specific comments and suggestions for change. I will also direct our staff to meet with interested groups to secure additional comments. I hope that we will then have an improved bill to introduce at the beginning of the next Congress in order to begin a more focused dialogue on legislation that I will strive to advance in a bi-partisan fashion.

To this end, I look at the forthcoming proposal as a working draft—even though I have been at it for 2 years. I urge people to review it carefully. I hope that, with a minimum amount of rhetorical overkill, they will tell us what they think the good parts and the bad parts are. I will not be seeking immediate support, and I will try to avoid immediate condemnation. This proposal is going to change—perhaps dramatically—as we listen and rework it to reintroduce in the next Congress.●

DR. JOE CARROLL CHAMBERS

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I would like to recognize today a man who has given selflessly to his community and profession, Dr. Joe Carroll Chambers. He will be retiring on October 11, 1996 and we are very sad to see him go. Dr. Chambers is a graduate of the University of Tennessee College of Medicine, interned at the Baptist Hospital in Nashville, and completed a masters in public health at the University of North Carolina. He is the recipient of many awards, including the James Hayne Award by the SC Public Health Association for meritorious

achievements in public health over an extended period time and the American Lung Association's John Martin Medal for significant contributions. I wish him and his wife, Bettye Ann, the best as they take on the slower pleasures and pace of retirement. I ask to have printed in the RECORD a synopsis of Dr. Chambers' accomplishments as director of the Charleston County Health Department.

The synopsis follows:

JOE CARROLL CHAMBERS, MD, MPH

Dr. Joe Chambers was named Health Director of the Charleston County Health Department in 1977 after having served in the same capacity for Aiken County. Since that time, Charleston has seen improved public health, grown in services, increased activity in preventing potential environmental hazards and, in general, an increased awareness of the need for preventative health measures.

The CCHD Public Health Nursing Division is accredited by the National League for Nursing as is the Home Health Services Program. Home Health visits have continued to grow for the past several years as the public has become increasingly aware of this service for those in need.

The Women, Infants and Children Food Program serves pregnant, breast feeding, postpartum women, infants and children under five. The Charleston program serves the largest number of patients, who are at nutritional or medical risk, in the state.

One of the County Health Clinics recently received the Distinguished Volunteer Award from the Charleston County School District.

Environmental Health programs have prevented the spread of communicable disease through control of the environment. Annually, the food protection program inspects over 1,700 food service establishments.

Think about this health department that sponsors rabies clinic throughout the county vaccinating 10,000 animals annually, handling more than 4,000 relative activities through its Solid Waste/Litter Control Program and being nationally recognized for its Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. All these have had skillful leadership of fine teams, headed by Dr. Chambers.

Certain health conditions serve as a barometer of the health status of the community. In Charleston, as the immunization of children under two continues to improve, the infant mortality rate improves. Because early and continuous prenatal care services have been promoted by Dr. Chambers, results are positive. Dr. Chambers is recognized as an advocate for prevention initiatives that protect and improve the health of our community.

The Charleston County Board of Health recognizes and congratulates Dr. Joe Carroll Chambers for his vision, knowledge and leadership as Director of the Charleston County Health Department. Through his tenure, we have witnessed a safer Charleston, a growth in needed health services and an increased awareness of environmental risks. This Tri-County area, Charleston, Berkeley and Dorchester Counties, has been fortunate to have enjoyed better community health due to Dr. Chambers' diligence, dedication and foresight. He has given attention to every facet of this area's well being that touches on good health and disease prevention. All of this he has done with skill, grace, kindness and understanding.●

● Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, everyone should have one—a Poot, that is. And maybe everyone does have one. The important thing is I do.

We all have our causes. It's just that some of us are more assertive than oth-

ers. In my business we're all assertive. So I engage in combat every day with my adversaries who, although I love each and every one of the misguided souls, would sell our country and everything we hold dear for one more social program.

Mr. President, they look the other way as we strip our Nation of its vital defenses, leaving us vulnerable to both conventional and missile attacks—and hope desperately the people don't find out the truth. They load up our system with unbearable burdens of overregulation and wonder why we are not globally competitive. They bleed the very lifeblood from our veins in the form of taxes until we are too weak and disheartened to produce—and then come after that last drop—all to support their insatiable appetite to render their control of our lives absolute. They give dancing lessons to hardened criminals—punishment, heaven forbid—and then turn them loose to plunder again.

And so I do combat every day with every fiber of my being, leaving no doubt in my mind that the fate and the very essence of Western civilization is absolute in its dependence upon my actions, wisdom and performance.

That is, until—until I see Poot. And I realize that while she is tolerant of my priorities, hers are not the same. Not even close. She wants the same thing I want but she doesn't worry about it because she assumes I'll do it. And that lets her keep close to the ones she loves, which is everybody, and stay in touch with them to the extent that she knows every birthday, wedding date, draft status and social security number. She, along with her diary, is a data bank with the chip capacity of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—that's her priority.

And in addition she is the control center for compassion. For her family, yes, but also anyone else who stumbles along. No matter who is in trouble or in need, she is their counselor and companion—that's her priority.

But all the while her capacity for enjoyment will never be challenged. There's not a Broadway show she hasn't both seen and memorized—that's her priority.

So, Mr. President, you should be so lucky to have a Poot like I do. Just when you begin to believe that you are so important, you have no one to put you back in perspective. I do. And when you forget the street address where you lived when you were 6 years old, you don't have anyone to call. I do. And when you cast a vote that makes everyone hate you, you don't have anyone who understands. I do—in fact she even agrees with me.

So Mr. President, I've got the No. 1 70-year-old Poot in the Nation, a beautiful and compassionate consolidation of the pioneer woman, mother Teresa, and hello Dolly. So maybe, Mr. President, she's right and we're wrong. Anyway, you should be so lucky. Amen.●

ARMED TROOPS IN ARMENIA ARREST DOZENS OF PROTESTERS

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I was sorry to read the story in the New York Times by Steve LeVine under the title "Armed Troops in Armenia Arrest Dozens of protesters."

Armenia is generally moving in the right direction.

While there may have been abuses in the election, the fact that the election results showed the incumbent president getting 51 percent and his major rival 42 percent suggests to me that it was basically a free election.

I have come to have great respect for President Ter-Petrosian who apparently has been reelected.

I believe that restraint is essential for freedom to survive in Armenia.

We do not want Armenia to go in the direction of chaos.

An overreaction to protests does not help the future and the stability of Armenia.

I was particularly concerned about the suggestions in the story that opposition leaders have been jailed or chased underground and that government troops went into an opposition party office and arrested eight people.

I will continue to do what I can for Armenia in or out of the United States Senate, but I hope self-restraint is used by the government. Self-restraint is essential for stability and for freedom.

Mr. President, I ask that the New York Times story be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 27, 1996]

ARMED TROOPS IN ARMENIA ARREST DOZENS OF PROTESTERS

(By Steve LeVine)

YEREVAN, Armenia, Sept. 26—Government troops arrested and beat dozens of demonstrators and bystanders today in an effort to end three days of protests against Armenia's presidential election, which was tainted by charges of fraud.

Armored vehicles blocked the streets, parks and squares where tens of thousands of opposition supporters had protested the announced victory by President Levon Ter-Petrosian in the election on Sunday.

Bands of soldiers in full combat gear patrolled the streets, breaking up gatherings of civilians as the Government imposed what in effect was a state of emergency in parts of the capital.

The main opposition leader, Vazgen Manukian, a former Prime Minister who trailed in the vote to Mr. Ter-Petrosian according to official results, disappeared from public view and his whereabouts were unknown. An Interior Ministry spokesman said Mr. Manukian, 50, was "being pursued."

Some tension remained this evening, but the Government moves seemed to bring at least a pause the three days of protests outside Parliament in which crowds of opposition supporters called for Mr. Ter-Petrosian to resign.

With the crackdown, Mr. Ter-Petrosian has now jailed, chased underground or forced into exile most of his key political opponents.

The Government action came a day after demonstrators tore down a gate and part of a fence surrounding Parliament, charged onto the grounds and beat up the Speaker.