

of real estate in North America. Why is that? Why is Alberta so prosperous when Montana is the Appalachian West? The key there is the province has all the control over the natural resources. The local people have control."

Sherm Anderson, who owns Sun Mountain Logging Co., told Rehberg he could help by educating people back East about forests and how they live and grow and die. "If I were king and could change one thing, it would be the perception that our forests—if we don't touch them—will stay the same forever," he said.

"You can't legislate perception," Rehberg said.

"But if people could understand how a forest operates," Anderson said, "maybe we could get some intelligence back into our national forest management."

Forest Service officials were not invited to participate in any of the day's roundtable talks, but several sat in the audience of more than 100 people who crowded around Rehberg and the panelists to listen. And Maggie Pittman, a spokeswoman for the agency's Northern Region office in Missoula, asked Rehberg to include agency officials next time around.

"We are thrilled that Denny Rehberg is holding this forum," Pittman said later. "It's a wonderful way for Denny and his staff to get up to speed fairly quickly. We would have enjoyed a place at that table today. There are some misperceptions that we would like to talk about, but also we consider ourselves a key part of the conversation."

"Public land managers need to be part of the discussion about public land management."

TESTIMONY OF KIM LILES

Representative Rehberg, ladies and gentlemen. I am happy to be here with you today, to have an opportunity to express my concerns and that of my co-workers regarding our ability to continue to earn a living in the natural resource based industries.

I am a member of The Pulp and Paperworkers' Resource Council, a grassroots organization representing over 350,000 workers in the pulp and paper, solid wood manufacturing and related industries. I am also employed by Smurfit-Stone Container and I am a member of Hellgate Local 8-0885 PACE International Union.

First of all let me say that I am an environmentalist like I hope everyone in this room is. I share everyone's concern for the health and conservation of our natural resources, our environment and the beauty of our state. I hope that just because I am employed in the timber industry, people don't assume I want to destroy the environment, or degrade our environmental controls. I most certainly do not and neither do those I work with and for. We all enjoy this great state and most of us are outdoorsmen, Hunters, campers, mountain bikers, snowmobilers and fishermen. We have a vested interest in being good stewards of the land as much as anyone else.

Today, America has 630 wilderness areas encompassing 102 million acres of land under federal control. The National Forest System with 155 national forests, encompassing 200 million acres of land, has in the past been guided by the concept of multiple use for sustained yield—a policy of wise conservation. These uses have always included managed timber harvesting, recreation of all sorts, including skiing, fishing, hunting, camping, snowmobiling and others. These forests have also at the same time been managed for wildlife and the environment.

I as well as my co-workers and others involved in natural resource based industries are deeply concerned with the management

of our public lands. To manage our National Forests and public lands from an office back east, by the stroke of a pen is unacceptable. These people do not have to live with outcome of their actions. We can be better served by people here locally and on the State level. They are in touch with the needs of the area and have the know how, ability and a vested interest in being good Stewards of the land as well.

Whether we want to admit it or not this is about jobs, it's about economies, families and communities. How many school closures, plant shutdowns, and economically devastated families and communities are we going to have to endure before we come to the realization that in order to sustain an economy, you have to produce a value added product somewhere in the equation. You cannot sustain an economy with service-based jobs, tourism nor education, it doesn't work. You cannot support a family on a \$6.00 an hour job either.

Montana used to be about 7th in the nation in average per capita income. Today we are now 50th in that category. We are however #1 in one area, that being heads of households holding two jobs to support their families, a very sad commentary.

In Montana since 1989, over 17 mills have been shut down, over 2,000 jobs have been eliminated. That is jobs in the timber industry alone, that is not including mining jobs and support industry jobs that have also been eliminated. The cumulative effect of extreme environmental regulations, regulatory rules and a smothering bureaucracy are having and have had a negative impact on our States economy.

I submit to you that we can have both, a vibrant economy utilizing our natural resources, supplying good paying jobs and a healthy and stable environment. We need to find that balance. There is middle ground to be had here. Let common sense be a part of any and all decisions we might make regarding these issues.

I am proud to say I'm a native Montanan and have lived here all of my life. I can only hope my four children can also have that opportunity. I see so many young people leaving our state today to earn a living elsewhere simply because there are no jobs that pay a living wage suitable for raising or sustaining a family. What a sad truth that is.

Again, we need to find the middle ground here. It seems the pendulum has swung too far in one direction, believe me, I do not want to see it go all the way in the other direction. We need to stop it (the pendulum), in the middle. We can do that, and we must do that.

FORTY-THREE BRAVE AMERICAN SOLDIERS

HON. JIM TURNER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 2001

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, history almost forgot forty-three American soldiers who were involved in one of the hottest firefights of the Cold War. The morning after Thanksgiving in 1984, the soldiers monitoring the demilitarized zone on the North Korean border saw their North Korean counterparts race across the border towards them, in hot pursuit after a fleeing Soviet defector. What followed for almost an hour was a gunfight between the forty three American soldiers, their South Korean allies, and dozens of attacking North Koreans. In the exchange of fire, an American soldier

was injured, one South Korean was killed, and at least two North Koreans were killed and another two wounded.

The forty-three American soldiers faced the danger of combat, protecting our liberty and our commitment to democracy. But for years, they were never recognized with the Combat Infantryman's Badge—a mark of honor and distinction reserved for those American soldiers who faced enemy fire and survived.

Finally, after seventeen years, these brave men will receive the recognition they deserve. The reasons for the delay—bureaucratic politics and inconsistent regulations—might just as well be forgotten by history. But we must never let these men, their courage, their sacrifice, and their honor, be relegated to the status of a footnote in the history books.

Our nation has always had its heros. From the great revolutionaries like Patrick Henry and George Washington to the pioneers like Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett, we have always looked to those who risked themselves for a greater purpose. Some of our heros left their mark with a flourish, and some carried out their role with only silent dignity, yet we have always respected them with out gratitude and our honor.

The Combat Infantryman's Badge is a simple piece of cloth; a musket bordered by a wreath on a pale blue background. But the risk, sacrifice, and indeed, heroism that it represents is real.

To these forty-three brave American soldiers, we owe a great debt. Decades may have passed since that November morning they stood tall and protected us, but the memory shall not fade. History will never forget their courage.

GETTING OUR GIRLS READY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY ACT (GO GIRL!)

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 2001

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, what's wrong with this picture? Females make up slightly more than 50 percent of this country's population, yet, less than 30 percent of America's scientists are women. Even fewer engineers are women—less than 10 percent!

In 1994 there were 209 tenured faculty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—and 15 of them were women!

Of course, these figures aren't surprising when you learn that in 1985 women earned less than thirty percent of the bachelor degrees in the physical sciences, and, less than ten percent of the bachelor degrees in engineering.

You don't even want to hear the percentage of PhD's in science and math-based fields that are earned by women. Just to give you an example, about eight percent of the PhDs in physics in 1988 were awarded to women.

My colleagues may be asking themselves, "So what . . . is this some national problem?"

Yes—this is a big problem. A big problem for employers; a big problem for women as future wage earners; and a big problem for our nation as we compete in the global marketplace.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that between 1994 and 2005, the number of